PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,450—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1898. [TEN PAGES.]

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, Rd Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, ostal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	5th Nov.
* SUTLEJ	4164	A. Symons	12th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	19th "
* CARTHAGE	5257	C. Gadd	26th "
M.L. EGYPT	7902	R. F. Briscoe	3rd Dec.
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	10th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	17th "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	24th "
M.L. CARTHAGE	9187	C. Gadd	31st "
			1899.
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	7th Jan.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	14th "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	21st "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	28th "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	4th Feb.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	R. F. Briscoe	11th "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	18th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	25th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.
The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 2 A.M. on the day of sailing.
Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11-30 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.
Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.
The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

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The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.
For further particulars apply to
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Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 24th September, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rasovich	4,212	1st Nov. 1898.
IMPERATOR	G. Nicolich	4,139	1st Dec. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,036	12th Nov. 1898.
MORAVIA	E. Mecozzi	3,503	12th Dec. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.
RETURN TICKETS.
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

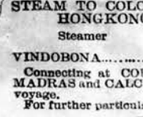
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AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
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THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.
STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To Sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	21st Nov.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.
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NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
Dec. BALDUINO	O. Canepa	5,000	10th Nov., 1898.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 326.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—
1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750 six months Rs. 900 ; nine months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve months, Rs. 950.
Passengers have the option of going via Venice and returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can break their journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.
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Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 13, 1898.

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Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 25th October, 1898.

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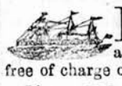
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FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S.S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 3rd November, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mohomra and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)
FOR KARACHEE, ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.
S.S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 2nd November, 1898.
FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.
S.S. "CHILKA," 1,971 tons, on or about 10th November.
FOR SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR, DELAGOA BAY.
S.S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on or about 5th November, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Delagoabay, Beira and Mozambique in the foregoing or any order.
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PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields, Fortnightly departures from Singapore.
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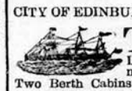
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BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail.
CITY OF EDINBURGH	2,202	A. Baillie	Morning of the 1st November.



THIS STEAMER is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the latest improvements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two Berth Cabins on Deck.
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TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

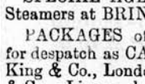
Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 12 NOON.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	22nd Nov. 1898
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	20th Dec. 1898
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	deMaubeuge	17th Jan. 1899
INDUS	6,000	Vaquier	14th Feb. 1899
TONKIN	6,000	X	14th Mar. 1899
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	11th Apr. 1899

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TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
SALAZIE	4,255	Sellier	17th Nov.

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The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.
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1889
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TODDLEBEN'S HERO.
By M. M. Blake.
THE GODS GIVE MY DONKEY WINGS.
By Angus Evan Abbott.
MY STEWARDSHIP.
By E. M'Queen Gray.
MY LAND OF BEULAH
By Mrs. Leith Adams.
JACOB TRELOAR.
By J. H. Pearce.

Messrs. THACKER. & Co., Ld., draw attention to the exceptionally low Price at which the above Colonial Volumes are sold, viz., Re. 1-8 per Volume. The ordinary Price for this Series is Rs. 2-0 per Volume.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS.

A very large selection of all the newest and most fashionable Cards of the present Season.

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH CARDS.

The variety of pattern and the beauty of design of these Cards becomes more noticeable year by year and the stock just received for the coming season still shows an advance.

HAND-PAINTED CARDS.

A special artist has been engaged upon these productions, and the selection of water-colour painting of Flowers in pure wash and in body colour is exceptionally fine. Prices from Re. 1 to Rs. 5.

SPECIAL CARDS.

Messrs. THACKER & Co. will be pleased to receive early orders for Cards to be specially printed and stamped with Crest or Monogram.

S. S. "HAMBLETON."

ARRIVED 29TH OCTOBER, 1898.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey GOODS removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him, and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 29th October, 1898.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

DR. B. S. SHROFF will be in attendance at the Framji Cowasji Institute, Dhobitalao, between the hours of 3 and 5 p.m. on every TUESDAY and THURSDAY, and on the Maidan Office opposite the Municipal Offices, Cruickshank Road, between the hours of 3 and 5 p.m. on every MONDAY and SATURDAY for INOCULATION of all persons wishing to avail themselves of Professor HAFFKINE'S TREATMENT against PLAGUE.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

T. S. WEIR,
Executive Health Officer, Bombay Municipality.
Public Health Department, Bombay, 29th October, 1898.

AN EXAMINATION for the M.D. DEGREE of the INDEPENDENT MEDICAL COLLEGE of CHICAGO, will BEGIN in BOMBAY, on the 5th of December, 1898, under the Supervision of a Representative Committee, appointed by the College Authorities.

For further particulars apply to—

FRANK E. LYON, M. D.,
Secretary of the Representative Committee,
Nawab Tank, Mazagon.

MUNICIPAL NOTICE.

WANTED by the Karachi Municipality FIVE SANITARY INSPECTORS with salaries as under:—

1 Head Sanitary Inspector on Rs. 125 rising to 175.
1 Sanitary Inspector on Rs. 100 rising to 125.
1 Sanitary Inspector on Rs. 75 rising to 100.
1 Sanitary Inspector on Rs. 60 rising to 90.
1 Sanitary Inspector on Rs. 50 rising to 80.

Applications showing age, nationality, with copies of testimonials, &c., will be received by the undersigned at his office up to 20th November, 1898.

J. FORREST BRUNTON,
Assoc. M. Inst. C. E.,
Secretary and Acting Engineer, Karachi Municipality.
Municipal Office, Karachi, 25th October, 1898.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the FIFTH SESSIONS of 1898 of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on MONDAY the TWENTY-FIRST day of November, 1898, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto, and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions had, done, or committed by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 28th day of October, 1898.

ADAMJEE PEERBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,

PENSION VILLA FRANK,

ABEGGSTRASSE, 3.

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands on its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families, for Summer or Winter season.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING.—We have now a fully competent Staff of PIANO TUNERS and REPAIRERS. All kinds of work undertaken. Pianos regulated, cleaned and polished. Harmoniums and Organs tuned, cleaned and made as new. Old bellows renewed or new bellows supplied.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

SINGER'S Sewing Machines. We don't care for the Outward Appearance. We care for the Workmanship. Our Name is dearer to us. Our Machines are with the latest improvements. Repairs done to all the Machines. Price Lists free. SINGER Co., Fort, Bombay.

OUR XMAS BAZAR is now open. Hundreds of Novelties in Toys, Dolls, and Fancy Goods, at prices beyond competition. Liberal discount to Xmas Tree holders, at SHROFF BROTHERS.

LADIES are invited to inspect our NEW STOCK of Shirt-Blouses with White Linen detachable Coars and Cuffs, from Rs. 4-12.—ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street.

MARZA WINE.—The latest, only scientific, and only palatable IRON and COCA WINE. For Anæmia, Weakness, Nervous and Mental Debility. Rs. 3-4 per bottle.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, Sole Agents, Bombay.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-0-2, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-1-2, per case, at Bandora.

OFFICES or RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS, SECOND FLOOR, TO LET, Church Gate Street.—Apply E. W. FLOWER, Hummum Street.

DON'T Economize at the Expense of your Health. Drink only DANTRA'S PURE GROUND MOCHA COFFEE, at Re 1-4 per lb. It is daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocha berries in the latest pattern closed Cylinders under our own supervision and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma is preserved. Its unquestionable purity, rich flavour, full strength and uniform quality have established for it a reputation second to none in the market. A trial solicited.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

REPAIR your WATCHES and CLOCKS where you get one year's guarantee, including breakages. Another advantage not offered by any other firm in India.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Watchmakers, Fort, Bombay.

NEW SCHEME.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL AND SONS, Photographers by Royal Warrant to H. I. M. The Queen-Empress of India will shortly introduce a Novel Scheme by which the Public will be invited to become members of their Bombay Art Photographic Salon. Prospectus containing full particulars and advantages offered will be ready for issue early next month. Applications may be made to the Manager.

WANTED an L. M. & S., to take charge of a Dispensary under the immediate Supervision of the Chief Medical Officer, Palitana State. Salary Rs. 75 rising to Rs. 100 on approval of service. Apply sharp to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Palitana, with testimonials.

FIRE and BURGLAR PROOF SAFES, American, Austrian, Milner's, Lord's, Chubb's, Wither's and Nagur's. Nagur's Detector Locks, Pad Locks, Cash Box, Despatch Box, etc. NAGUR & CO., 28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

£2,000,000 Proposals were received by the STANDARD in 1897 and Policies for over £1,800,000 were issued. Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.—Mrs. Shephard Expresses herself much pleased with the accommodation &c. at the Hotel and will be happy to recommend it to anyone who may be going to Mahableshwar.

MATHERAN.—TO BE LET.—The undermentioned highly desirable BUNGALOWS, situated in the most convenient and breezy part of the hill. They are all wellfurnished, command fine views and possess excellent accommodation.—EDEN HALL, JEWAJEE HALL, ST. ELMO No. 2, and KHUSHROO LODGE. For Rent and ther particulars apply to PROPRIETORS, Poona Hotel, Poona.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An Indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 3 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

VOICE from Madras, C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venecgopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. .... Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral is as effective in Cholera, as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SEEGER'S HAIR DYE—Instantaneous and Harmless. One preparation only. Three Shades, Black, Brown, Blond. Re. 1-12 per bottle. To be obtained from the Bombay Agents. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Esplanade Road.

EUROPEAN, for many years in Merchant and Shipowner's firm, is OPEN to EMPLOYMENT in similar office, or any position of trust.—Apply "M," care of this Paper.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets. by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8, Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld.—Choice Indian and Axminster CARPETS, from Bikanir, Agra, Amritsar., with handsome Borders in all sizes.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3; to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co., Rampart Row.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Order, &c., Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

BRACELET KEYLESS WATCHES for Ladies. In Silver, Rs. 50 to Rs. 80, In Gold, Rs. 200 to Rs. 400.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Watchmakers, Fort, Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information, Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs, 5, with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,

BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.

TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,

NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,

CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W.C.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE LONDON."

A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by a Line of Steamers.
All AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

DISCONTINUANCE OF TWO UP AND TWO DOWN DAILY PASSENGER TRAINS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND POONA ON AND AFTER THE 1ST NOVEMBER 1898, UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

THE following daily passenger trains now running between BOMBAY and POONA, viz:—

DOWN	Railway time. H. M.	H. M.	UP	Railway time. H. M.	H. M.
Bombay ...Dep	11 0	23 30	Poona .....Dep	13 55	21 30
Poona.........Arr	16 45	7 0	Bombay......Arr	19 30	5 30

Will cease to run on and after the 1st November, 1898 and until further notice.

H. H. SWAN,
for General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the 25th October, 1898.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma; immediate relief; permanent cure guaranteed or the price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES is successful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 3. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 3. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER, (B). V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

J. NEUBERG,

51, ESPLANADE ROAD,

BOMBAY.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.,
Cameras, Hand and Stand; Lenses.
All the latest in the trade.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS,
With and without Leg Rests.

TABLE LINEN,
TOWELS, SHEETING, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basle Mission.)

FUEL & KEROSINE OIL
COOKING STOVES.
Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.

FISHING TACKLE
From Hardy Bros. of Alnwick

"DIANA" BICYCLES,
High Class, Pneumatic Tyred & Cheap.

ART STUDIES,
By Leading Artists, Plain and Tinted.

BINOCULARS AND OPERA GLASSES.
From Steward (London) and other Makers.

NILGIRI, & KANGRA TEAS.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,

51, ESPLANADE ROAD,

OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globula, Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by a Private Park. Terms £ 75 per year.

Application to

Dr. GLOEL
and Hans Irkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Ld.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £250,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 5 per cent. interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND ....£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee.
CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE ...... / PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branch
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA...............	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL....................£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 1,00,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, (LIMITED.)

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—
London—12, King William Street, E.C.
H. A. HERBERT, Manager.
Bombay—C. E. BERESFORD, Manager.
Calcutta—REGD. MURRAY, Manager.
Rangoon—R. F. STRACHAN, Acting Manager.
Kurrachee—O. M. BARNES, Ag. Manager.
Rawulpindi—Murree—W. MOIR, Manager.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL............Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST .... „ 13,83,900

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum; for 9 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.

THE BANK will also at the HEAD OFFICE or any of its BRANCHES in India transfer sums for deposit in London, arrying interest from date of transfer in India.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon all marketable Securities, BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES and discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,
C. E. BERESFORD,
Manager, Bombay Branch.
Bombay, 1st July, 1896.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NEW DEPARTURE IN THE WINE TRADE

India Supplied with the SAME VINTAGE WINES as are consumed at Home.

NONE but the BEST VINTAGE WINES are offered.

Hatch Mansfield & Co., Ld., supply Wines and Spirits to
Her MAJESTY the QUEEN
H.R.H. The PRINCE of Wales.
H.R.H. The DUKE of CAMBRIDGE.
Many of the Leading London Clubs.
Many of H.M. Ships and Regiments.

Frequent shipments from their large Stocks in London are arriving, thus avoiding the great risk of ullages so common in India.

Sole Agents for MOET and CHANDON'S CHAMPAGNES.

Moet's Dry Imperial 1893 is admittedly the Finest Champagne imported into India and is rapidly coming into great request.

For price lists

For Calendar of Vintages (distinguishing the good from the bad and indifferent)

Apply to their Representatives.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
1 Forbes Street, Bombay.

CROFT, MODY & Co,

SOLE AGENTS

For CROFT & Co.'s (OPORTO)

CELEBRATED WINES.

CROFT'S PARTICULAR,
Rs. 120 per dozen.

CROFT'S TAWNY OLD PORT,
Rs. 48 per dozen.

CROFT'S WHITE PORT,
Rs. 52 per dozen.

CROFT'S FRUITY PORT,
Rs. 30 per dozen.

Apply to
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
19, Bank Street,
OR
Retail Agents:—
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

N.B.—Ask for Labels with our Names on Bottles before buying.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

This BRANDY is much approved in GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

BANKS.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND......Fcs. 50,000,000 = £2,000,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.

LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E. C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

C. BLUM,
Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, Ld.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL .... „ 10,500,000
RESERVE FUND .... „ 6,960,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. KAWASHIMA,
Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..............................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund..................................$ 90,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.......$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director. P. & O. S. N. Co
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.)
EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER. } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
LONDON HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the executrix of the late Mr. E. Wimbridge, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Gowalia Tank Road, on THURSDAY, the 10th proximo, the very valuable English, teak and blackwood, plain and carved French polished household furniture, made to order by Wimbridge and others, one sweet-toned ebony woodsquare piano one half sized slate billiard table with balls, cues, etc., complete, rich glass and crockeryware, Bohemian glass flower vases and table ornaments, China and Japanese flower vases, beautiful paintings and pictures, Persian and Brussels carpets, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the executors of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on SATURDAY and SUNDAY, the 5th and 6th proximo, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at Edgington House, Mazagon, (where the kit has been removed for sale, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood English plain and carved French-polished household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, 4, 6 and 8-light hanging chandeliers, large English Brussels and Persian carpets, life oil paintings of the Prince and Princess of Wales by Jansen, 3 studies by renowned artists, very large collections of books consisting of large volumes of History of England by Home, Mechanics' Magazines, Household Words, volumes of the *Spectator* by addition of Herberts Narratives, Standard maps of America, Africa, Asia, Europe, Moore's Works, Ouseley's Travels in the East, My Diary in India, National Portrait Gallery, bound volumes of "Illustrated London News" from 1853, Art Journals from 1842, bound "Punch" from 1853. Travels in Great Britain by Dossabhoy Framjee in Guzerati, Johnson's English Dictionary in 2 volumes.

1 English-built state coach by Silk and Sons.
1 do. do. mail phaeton by Kesterton.
1 do. do. do. by Laurie and Marner.
1 do. do. buggy by Silk and Sons.
1 handsome open carriage by Peters.
1 English-built double-seated brougham by Silk and Sons.
1 do. do. single do. by Collins.

Books and carriages will be sold on SATURDAY, the 5th proximo, books at 1 p.m. and carriages at 3 p.m.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 12th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. 2, Settoa Villa, Worli Hill, the very valuable English teak and blackwood plain and carved French polished household furniture, made to order, one sweettoned ebonywood square piano, rich glass and crockeryware Bohemian glass, flower vases and table ornaments, China and Japanese flower vases, Persian and Brussels carpets, etc., etc., the property of J. C. P. MAYNARD, Esq. A.M. I.C.E.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 31st October, 1898.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

I D B breach loading gun by E M Reilly.

A quantity of furniture, consisting of drawing room and easy chairs, sofas, drawing room, dressing, and washhand tables, cupboards, &c.

On account of the concerned ex s s Oriental—

W S and S M—101—1 case best London Shag tobacco in 1-4 and 1-2 lbs. tins.

Ex s s Brittania.

W S and S M—102—1 case extra Virginian Shag tobacco in 1 and 2 oz packets.

On account and at the risk of the estate of the late Mr. Mahomedally Ebramjee—

1 8 light gas chandelier.
1 6 „ „
2 4 „ „
2 3 „ „ wall lamps.

By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Mr. Jetmull Cunyalal through Broker Sewram.

26 cases each 50 pieces, 29 inches, 44-45 yards double fold white doria or medium stripes.

AT 2 P.M.

1 English-built dog cart with hood, by Bothwell of Ipswich, with patent adjustable shafts, suitable for horse, from 14 to 15-2, recently done up, and a set of brown English leather harness.
1 strong second-hand brougham.
1 light and strong built victoria.
1 second-hand landau.
1 second-hand dog-cart.
1 Lady's Premier cycle with accessories in excellent order.
1 set Warner patent, 4 rubber tyre wheels.
1 globe pneumatic bicycle.
2 brand new Gents' Roadsters by Elston Cycle Co.
2 Gents' Arab Roadster cycles.
1 Lady's and 1 Gents' Palmer cycles.
2 Terrier dogs good ratter and catter.
And any other carriages and horses, which may be offered.

SALE OF FANCY GOODS, GLASS TABLE ORNAMENTS, ETC.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 1st proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the old Secretariat Building, the following, consisting of [illegible] accordeons, centre pieces, scent frames, dolls, [illegible] companions, cash and despatch boxes, musical [illegible], folding harmonium, etc.

The above is on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 2nd proximo, at [illegible] p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Esplanade Road, Fort, above Messrs. Cook and Sons offices, opposite Watson Hotel, the valuable teak and blackwood household furniture, by Wimbridge and others, crockery and glassware, iron safe [illegible] Lady's and Gent's bicycles, square piano by [illegible] (Rose and Co.), Lucknow made bamboo [illegible] table ornaments, China and Japanese vases, [illegible] hanging lamps, carpets, etc., the property of [illegible] N. A. WADIA, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF LEATHER GOODS, PLATEDWARE AND TABLE ORNAMENTS.

On THURSDAY, the 3rd proximo, at [illegible] p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hummum Street, Fort, [illegible] Messrs. [illegible] Co., the following, consisting of [illegible] bags, solicitors bags, ladies hand bags, trunks, writing desks, companions, dressing cases, albums, tea and coffee sets, cruets, centre pieces, toys, marine glasses, day and night opera glasses, musical box [illegible] playing Hindustani, tunes, etc.

The above is on view.

SALE OF TWO BOATS.

On FRIDAY, the 4th proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Sassoon Dock, Middle Colaba—

[illegible]
1 boat 30 feet long.
1 do 28 do

The above boats can be fitted up as pleasure boats.

The above are on view.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 31st October, 1898.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VERY OLD CHINESE CURIOSITIES.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJI and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd instant, at 2 p.m. sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, the property of E. Thom Esqr., of Assistant Collector Salt, comprising a choice collection of old China jars, vases, flower pots, bowls, tea pots, tiny coffee cups, very old China plates and saucers, old Satsima Cloisaini and Vienna vases and bowls, a large old copper tray, silver and copper tray, copper and brass plates, &c., sides a lot of domestic utensils, including Russian coffee pot, electro mugs, beakers, pickle frame, liquor frame, filter, etc.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

High Class English Cycles for Ladies and Gentlemen sold at reduced prices to clear consignment. A rare opportunity. Inspection invited.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 31st. October, 1898.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Grain and other Sweepings, etc., etc., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station, at Wari Bunder.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., at the abovementioned place:—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain, cotton, and other sweepings, waste paper, old records, etc., etc.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 31st October, 1898.

PATTISON'S WELL-KNOWN GORDON WHISKY AT Rs. 32 PER DOZEN.

SUPERIOR TEAS

FROM KANGRA VALLEY, PUNJAB
CHAHPORE TEA GARDENS.

		Rs.	a.
SCENTED ORANGE PEKOE ......Nett per lb.		1	0
ORANGE PEKOE No. I	„	0	15
Do. No. II	„	0	14
Do. No. III	„	0	12
PEOPLE'S MIXTURE	„	0	12
PEKOE DUST	„	0	10
PEKOE SOUCHONG	„	0	8

THE VERY BEST DISINFECTANTS.

From Messrs. FLETCHER BROTHERS and Co. Grimsby Carbolic Powder 15 per cent. Rs. 10 per cwt.

FLETCHER'S Phenol in 1, 2 and 5 Gallon Drums at Rs. 3-12, Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 3-4 respectively per Gallon.

Cresol in 5 Gallon Drums Rs. 3 per Gallon.

Carbolic Acid in 5 Gallon Drums at Rs. 3 per Gallon.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,—SOLE AGENTS,
16, MARINE STREET, FORT,
1st Floor, Sassoon Building, Bombay.

JEWELLERY MANUFACTURERS.—MARCKS AND CO., LTD., are prepared to manufacture Gold or Silver ware of any description or design. Bridesmaid's Brooches or Bangles, Birthday Gifts, Rings, Pin, Links, Prize Cups, Medals, Walking Sticks, Mounts, &c. &c. All manufactured under European supervision. Engraving inscriptions, monograms, &c., at reasonable rates.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

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INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st December 1897.

£13,558,989 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only?		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS:—

EWART LATHAM & CO.,

FLEMING SHAW & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRESHAM

Established 1848. LIFE OFFICE.

CHIEF OFFICE:

St. Mildred's House, Poultry, London, E. C.

Assets Exceed—£6,250,000.

There is nothing desirable in Life Assurance which the Society does not furnish cheaply and intelligibly.

Liberal Terms given to Agents who can and will do effective work for the Society.

CROFT, MODY & CO.,

CHIEF AGENTS, BOMBAY.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Total Funds Fire and Life.........	£ 9,575,342
Total Assets as per Balance Sheet 31st Dec. 1897	„ 10,236,133
Total Claims Paid..................	„ 34,921,812

FIRE INSURANCES effected on the most favorable terms.

LIFE INSURANCE: Policy holders participate in 90 per cent. of the profits of their class. At the quinquennial distribution of profits at 31st Dec. 1893 the LARGE REVERSIONARY BONUS of 35s. Per Cent. Per Annum was again declared on Sums Assured under the Participating Tables.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

Head Office ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, Bombay

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intermission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Acting Secretary.

SUN LIFE OFFICE.

LONDON,

Established 1810.

ANNUITIES IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED ENDOWMENTS, INVESTMENT POLICIES,

The fullest and latest information will be given regarding Assurances on application to

SAMUEL FITZE AND Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents

65-67 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

JAMES SMART,

Established 1851. TAILOR & OUTFITTER,

32, WALBROOK, LONDON, E. C.,

556 & 56 CALLE PIEDAD BUENOS AYRES.

R. SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES

Girgaum and 223 Bellasis Road Byculla.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness 30), and Saddle(Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness.....................	5

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION NO. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-ed remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2, for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints, secondary symptoms, disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, etc., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION NO. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. per package of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the world. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe the above Registered Trade Mark, which is a facsimile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners and without which it is a forgery.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 0m. Sun sets, 5h. 27m., High water, 0-13m., 11-50a. Low water, 5-53m., 5-14a.

Theft by a Servant.—Mahadeo Shewa, a Hindu, has made a report to the Police, that his servant Gunesh Purshotum absconded on the 27th instant, taking with him gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 195.

Honorary Physician Parsee Fever Hospital.—It is gratifying to learn that there has been a marked improvement within the last two days in the condition of Dr. K. M. Heeramanek, Honorary Physician of the Parsee Fever Hospital, which at first caused the gravest apprehensions to his friends.

Fire in a Mill.—On Friday afternoon a fire broke out amongst some loose cotton lying in the blow room of the David Mill at Carrol Road. The mill fire extinguishing appliances were soon brought into requisition and the fire was soon extinguished, but not before damage to the extent of Rs. 300 was done to the cotton. The origin of the fire is attributed to friction caused by a stone mixed up in the cotton, passing through the machinery.

A singular accident.—Mr. R. D. Setna, Registrar of the High Court, Appellate Side, met with a singular accident at Matheran on Tuesday last. He went to Panorama Point on his own favorite horse, which he had taken with him from Bombay, but on his way back, deemed it prudent to dismount, and lead the animal over a portion of the road which is very narrow. One of the reins fell from his hand, startling the horse, which thereupon backed suddenly, and fell down the precipice and was killed upon the spot. Mr. Setna had the presence of mind to let go the other rein and escaped. The carcass of the animal was recovered the following day.

The late Mr. Jaya Karadi Lingu.—We regret to announce the death, on Wednesday last, after a short illness, of Mr. Jaya Karadi Lingue a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation. Mr. Jaya, though belonging to a backward community, was well-educated and respected by the members of the Hindu community generally. He had been a member of the local Corporation for about 12 years as one of the representatives of the Byculla Ward. He was often availed of as a medium for bringing about a correct understanding between the Municipal Executive and the residents of Kamatipura, among whom he always exercised healthy influence. He was a pioneer of female education and helped the cause of Temperance in his community. He was one of the foremost of those who helped to open the Anglo-Vernacular School and the Library in Kamatipura, and was a member of the Indian Temperance Association and a Trustee of the Telgu boys and girls School buildings. He was a prominent Freemason, and held enlightened ideas on many social matters. During the riots of 1893 and the last three years of Plague, he proved of use to the authorities and the public. He was a Contractor by profession, and built several public and other buildings, including the old Municipal Buildings, the Sassoon Buildings (occupied by Messrs Kemp and Co.) the Royal Yacht Club, the Racquet Court and the Tata Mansion, and he also erected several bridges and waterworks in the Mofussil.

The Murder at Falkland Road.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, concluded the adjourned inquiry on Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Court, regarding the circumstances, touching the death of Jaina, a Hindu woman of questionable character, aged thirty years, who was alleged to have been murdered in her room on Falkland Road on the afternoon of the 6th instant by one Shaik Amed Shaik Dawood, a Mahomedan fireman, residing at Kandia Street, Grant Road. Superintendent McDermott attended the inquiry, and watched the proceedings on behalf of the police. The accused Shaik Ahmed was also brought in police custody before the Coroner's Court. The evidence of the police went to show, that on the afternoon of the day in question, accused was seen in the room of the deceased. On searching his room, the police found a piece of paper containing some brass beads, which were identified by the witness Rehimal, as similar to those worn by deceased. The police also found a pyran and a pair of trousers, with fresh blood-stains on them in the room. These clothes were also proved to be those worn by the accused, while he was in the deceased's room. The police subsequently searched the deceased's room in the presence of Mr. Gell and a punch, and a pair of slippers were found, which accused then claimed as his own. A knife stained with blood was also found on a fire-place. The Coroner having briefly summed up the evidence, the jury unanimously brought in a verdict of wilful murder against the accused Shaik Ahmed, who was then committed by the Coroner to take his trial at the next criminal Sessions of the High Court.

Robbing the Standard Oil Company.—Ragunath Ramchandra, Alias Tatia Master, who was charged with retaining stolen property, viz. one hundred boxes of kerosine oil belonging to the Standard Oil Company, and who was subsequently sentenced to 4 months rigorous imprisonment by Mr. M. K. Kanekar, Second Class Magistrate of Bassein, lodged an appeal before Mr. R. P. Barrow, I. C. S., District Magistrate and Collector, Thana. The Hon'ble Mr. Chandavarkar, instructed by Messrs. Kaka Patil and Thakore, pleaders, appeared for the accused while Mr. Fardunji Pestanji J. Taleyarkhan, Barrister-at-Law, with Mr. Abaji, public prosecutor, represented the Standard Oil Company. The facts of the case have already been published. Mr. Chandavarkar, spoke at great length and argued that there was no direct evidence to support the conviction. Mr. Prangovind, the Superintendant of the Company, had given hearsay evidence. This case was a got up one. Mr. F. Pestanji Taleyarkhan supported the Magistrate's order, and argued that the lower court had acted fairly on the law and evidence. The magistrate had raised two questions for decision, viz:— Whether there was stolen property, and if there was, whether the accused had retained it, knowing, or having reason to believe it to be stolen. The Magistrate had rightly answered both the questions in the affirmative. Mr. Prangovind's evidence might be hearsay, but the fact remained that the cartmen, who contradicted themselves on certain points in their subsequent cross examination by the defence, had deposed to the fact of the accused being in possession of the oil cases, which he knew were stolen property. There was no motive for Kahandas to get up this case. It was never suggested in the cross examination that Kahandas was not on good terms with the appellant. The police had made searching inquiries into this case, and they found that the appellant had sold the cases to Kahandas for Rs. 275. Mr. Taleyarkhan asked the court to dismiss the appeal. The appeal lasted two days, and Mr. Barrow has now delivered his judgement, in which he has confirmed the sentence passed by the lower court, and has dismissed the appeal.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDER.

Bombay, 29th October, 1898.

There will be drill in the Town Hall for recruits on Tuesday the 1st November from 5-30 p.m. Dress.—Marching Order.

Signed T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDER BY MAJOR E. F. NICHOLSON COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 31st October, 1898.

1. The opening parade for the season will be held on Saturday the 12th November for a March out. Hour and place for parade will be notified here after.

2. On and after this date Arms and Accoutrements will be issued to members of the Corps at Head-quarters between the hours of 6 a.m. and 6 p.m.

No Arms, &c, will be issued to members unless they apply in person.

3. Non-Commissioned Officers and Volunteers who bring bottles with them will be supplied with Rangoon oil.

4. Lieut R N Vincent will Command A Company from this date during the absence of Captain A M T Jackson on leave.

5. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to F Company:—No 1170 Vol H W Pitts.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 31st October, 1898.

The following drills will take place this week:—

No. 1 Company Town Hall Compound.

1. Wednesday at 6-30 a.m., and Thursday, at 8-45 p.m.—40-pr R M L Gun drill.

No. 2 Company Nesbit Road Head Quarters.

Tuesday and Thursday, at 8-45 p.m.—40-pr R M L Gun drill.

2. The Coorla Rifle Range will be available for Practice on and after Saturday next.

3. Arms and Accoutrements will be issued from both Head-Quarters on and after Wednesday the 2nd November 1898, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 1 p.m.

4. Nos. 1 of Sub Divs should take steps to ensue at least one men from each Sub Div being instructed in Gun laying Layers to parade for instruction at the Fort on Wednesday morning and at Byculla on Thursday evening.

By Order,
J. A. PEILE, Capt. R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

THE PROSECUTION FOR ALLEGED EXTORTION.

THE TRIAL CONCLUDED.

DURANT AND HIS CO-ACCUSED ACQUITTED AND DISCHARGED.

At the adjourned Fourth Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on Saturday, the case in which Mr. Jeejeebhoy Framjee Petit charges Clive Durant with attempted extortion of money, was concluded before the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy. Mr. Macpherson, with Mr. Branson and Mr. Davur, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen appeared on behalf of the prosecution, while the accused defended himself. The Court and the gallery were excessively crowded by an immense throng of sight-seers, who cheered Durant and his co-accused on their acquittal and discharge. The special jury, which assisted in the trial, was composed as follows:—

Mr. R. A. Hildreth, Foreman

Mr. J. A. Lord	Mr. N. G. Velinkar
Mr. E. H. McDowell	Mr. Govind K. Ranade
Mr. J. W. Rice	Mr. Brijmohan Lall
Mr. F. J. Clark	Mr. Sorabji C. Sett

THE JUDGE'S SUMMING-UP.

His Lordship took his seat on the Bench at half past ten o'clock and proceeded to sum up the case. First addressing Durant, his Lordship said he had read through all the papers handed in by the accused, some of which were marked, but as these had been read in full by Mr. Macpherson there was no necessity to read them again. Turning to the jury, his Lordship said his first remark must be one of congratulation upon the fact that they were at length approaching the end of this very wearisome case. The next remark he had to make was that they must put aside all prejudice; everything they had heard outside the court and everything they had heard inside the court that was not strictly evidence. They must not be prejudiced against Durant by his extraordinary method of conducting his case, nor prejudiced in his favour by his repeated assertions of his unpreparedness and of the difficulties which he had met in defending his own case. On October 30th, his Lordship added, it would be thirty years since he took his seat on an Indian bench, when he became Assistant Judge of Poona, on October 30th, 1868, and he could safely say that during the thirty years he had never seen a case conducted in the extraordinary way in which Durant had conducted this case. Durant was evidently a man of overweening vanity. He refused the offer of pecuniary assistance which must have been made to him according to his own statement; he was certainly not an ignorant man, and this was not the case of an ignorant rustic who was unable to collect his ideas in a criminal court. For years Durant had evidently been used to the atmosphere of the criminal courts. Nor was it the case of a man arrested on Monday, committed on Tuesday, and tried on Wednesday, and with the case launched against him in a few days. Here the case was launched against Durant on May 20th, and it was evident from his own statement that he had been well aware of the points that would be brought against him. The statement of the accused that he was prevented from briefing counsel by the refusal of the court to grant an adjournment was untrue; he had had the opportunity of briefing and could have obtained the services of one of the counsel engaged in, and conversant with the case; but this would not have suited his vanity.

THE CHARGES.

First, as to the charge, the jury will notice that there were 2 counts:—(*a*) With having on 26th April 1898, in order to the committing of extortion, attempted to put Jeejeebhoy in fear of an accusation against himself of an offence under Section 409, I.P.C., Section 389; (*b*) With having from February to May, engaged with Dady, Mehta, and others in a conspiracy to commit such extortion, and in pursuance of such conspiracy attempted to put Jeejeebhoy in fear of an accusation against himself of an offence under Section 409, I.P.C., 389 and 109. Abetment was (among other things) engaging with one or more other persons in any conspiracy for the doing of that thing. Then the jury must consider his guilt or innocence under 2 aspects:—(*a*) Did he in his interview with Jeejeebhoy on 26th April, in order to the committing of extortion, attempt to put Jeejeebhoy in fear of an accusation of an offence? (*b*) Did he any time between February and May last, join with Dady, Mehta and Batliwala, or one or more of them, in a conspiracy to commit extortion by attempting to put Jeejeebhoy in fear of an accusation. Of course Durant's conduct from first to last should be weighed by them, both in considering whether he committed the specific act charged on 26th April, and also considering whether he joined with the others in the attempted extortion. They would remember that Durant in his summing up, at the close of his case, complained that the charges were defective in that they did not contain such particulars as to the time and place of the alleged offence as were reasonably sufficient to give him notice of the matter with which he was charged, and that further the charges should have contained such particulars of the manner in which the alleged offence was committed as would be sufficient to give him notice of the matter with which he was charged. The answer to this allegation was that if Durant had not had sufficient notice of the matter with which he was charged, he would most assuredly have taken that objection at the commencement of the trial. Besides, what further particulars could the charges have contained? The subject of the first count was manifestly the interview between Durant and Jeejeebhoy on April 26th; the whole conversation at that interview could not be set out in that count. So, too, with the second count, the whole of Durant's conduct between February and May could not have been set out. They would notice that it was not necessary that the extortion should have been actually committed; it was not even necessary that Jeejeebhoy should have as a fact been put in fear. It was enough that there should have been an attempt to put in fear in order to the committing of extortion.

THE LAW.

His Lordship then read and explained the definition of extortion. This was, he said, very necessary, because it was open then to convict of a minor charge, though it was not included in the indictment *e.g.*, they might convict simply of an attempt to commit extortion, punishable under Sections 384 and 511—or they might convict of an offence under Section 385, i.e., in order to the committing of extortion, attempting to put any person in fear of any injury. The reason why such a minor charge might be applicable, and not the charge of the more serious offence under Section 389, was that the fear of injury which must be caused or attempted to be caused under Section 389 must be the fear of an accusation of having committed or attempted to commit an offence punishable with death, or with transportation for life, or with imprisonment for a term which might extend to 10 years. If the accusation was of an offence punishable with less than 10 years, then the more serious Sections 388, 389 were not applicable, and the accusation of an offence merely came under the general head of injury, and the minor charge would be applicable. He had thought it right to bring these facts to their notice, but it was also his duty to direct them that if they found Durant guilty of attempted extortion at all, then they might convict him of the more serious charge under Section 389. For, although in the printed informations which Durant prepared against Jeejeebhoy the offence which Jeejeebhoy was accused of was described as under Section 408 I. P. C. (criminal breach of trust by a clerk or servant) which was an offence punishable with seven (not ten) years imprisonment, and although in the interview on 26th April Durant according to Jeejeebhoy called his attention to the punishment provided for his offences as seven years' imprisonment, yet as a fact all through the information the offence which Jeejeebhoy was accused of was criminal breach of trust as an agent. That under Section 409, I. P. Code, was punishable with ten years' imprisonment. That was really the offence of which Durant accused Jeejeebhoy. Not being an accurate lawyer he put the wrong Section in his information, but that fact in no way avoided the fact that he did really accuse Jeejeebhoy of an offence punishable with ten years' imprisonment. So if his acts amounted to attempted extortion, then they might convict under Section 389. On the other hand it was noticeable, with regard to the interview on 26th April, that Jeejeebhoy said that Durant called his attention to the fact that the offence which he was said to have committed was punishable with seven years. At that time no regular information had been filed: the attempt to put in fear of an accusation was made orally, Durant merely having in his hands the rough proofs of the information in the name of Dady. Under those circumstances the jury might think it safer, if they thought an attempt at extortion proved, to convict of the minor offence under Section 385. The other reason why he must read them the definition of extortion was that Section 389 was "whoever *in order to the committing of extortion* attempts to put any person in fear of an accusation, and so on. That Durant put, or attempted to put, Jeejeebhoy in fear of an accusation of an offence could not be seriously denied. But the question was, did he do so in order to the committing of extortion? Section 383 ran "Whoever intentionally puts any person in fear of any injury to that person . . . and thereby dishonestly induces the person so put in fear to deliver to any person any property . . . . commits extortion." They would notice that there were two ingredients:—(*a*) there must be intentionally putting in fear of injury; (*b*) there must be dishonest inducement by that fear to put the person so put in fear to deliver property. And, of course, if the offence was only attempted and not completed, then there must be some substantive act done in furtherance of the purpose. Then to take the present case, if Durant on 26th April called on Jeejeebhoy and intentionally attempted to put him in fear of the accusation which he explained to him, and attempted to dishonestly induce Jeejeebhoy thereby to give him money, then "*prima facie*" he attempted to commit extortion, and also possibly in order to the committing of extortion he attempted to put Jeejeebhoy in fear of an accusation of an offence punishable with ten years' imprisonment. So, too, if Durant with one or more of the other accused persons conspired together to use the information which was to be or which had been laid against Jeejeebhoy as a means of thereby dishonestly inducing him to give them Rs. 50,000, then "prima facie" Durant was guilty of abetment of the offence under Section 389. He said "prima facie" because if their verdict was against the accused, it would be a matter for his consideration whether there should not be a point reserved. The jury would remember that, following the remarks of learned commentators who followed the ruling of Norman J. in Queen vs. Mubarak (7 W. R. p. 28), he held that it was immaterial whether Jejeebhoy was innocent or guilty of the offence which was imputed to him in the information, prepared by Durant. Accordingly, he refused to allow Jeejeebhoy to be cross-examined as to the truth of the accusation made against him. Since so ruling he had noticed that the word "injury" used in the definition of extortion must, by section 44 of the Indian Penal Code, denote any harm whatever illegally caused to any person in mind, body, reputation, or property; and by section 43 the word "illegal" was applicable to everything which was an offence—or which was prohibited by law—or which furnished ground for a civil action. Now in the present case it was admitted that there had been a widespread agitation against Jeejeebhoy on account of alleged gross negligence in the management of the Oriental Mills. As an outcome of this, and, as Durant said, at his instigation a criminal information against Jeejeebhoy and others was being prepared in the name of Dady. This was the state of things when Durant called on Jeejeebhoy on April 26. Subsequently the information was actually laid before the Magistrate at May 14th in the names of Durant and Mehta. This was the state of things when it was alleged Durant, Dady, and Mehta agreed to drop the criminal proceedings if Rs. 50,000 were paid to them. A serious question thus arose whether there was any attempt to intentionally put Jeejeebhoy in fear of injury, that was harm illegally caused, that was harm to cause which would be an "offence" under the Indian Penal Code or to cause which was prohibited by law, or to cause which would furnish ground for a civil action. If the accusation was false, then there could be no doubt that such an accusation would be illegal harm, viz., "injury." But if the accusation was not shown to be false, could it be said there was illegal harm? The ruling of Norman, without however referring to the definitions of extortion, injury, or illegality, was that "Extortion may be equally committed whether the charge is true or false." Under those circumstances he had no hesitation in directing the jury to follow the ruling of Justice Norman which for many years had been unquestioned in their country and which was—it he might say so—consonant with common sense. Whether it was consonant with the actual letter of the Indian Penal Code, was a question with which the jury need not trouble themselves.

A COUNTER CONSPIRACY.

They might remember that another reason given by Durant for wishing to cross-examine Jeejeebhoy as to the truth of the accusation made against the latter was in order that he might show motive for an alleged conspiracy on the part of Jeejeebhoy and others to bring the present charge against Durant and the other accused in order to burke the accusation brought against Petit and others. He had ruled that it was unnecessary to cross-examine Petit with this object. For, if they thought on a consideration of the evidence that Jeejeebhoy alone, or with other persons, or that one or more other persons on behalf of Jeejeebhoy, with or without his knowledge falsely got up the present prosecution or a substantial part thereof, then he would direct them in the plainest language that the motive for such an act, if proved, was obvious. For by the information prepared by Durant Jeejeebhoy and his co-directors were accused of a nonbailable offence. Even if Jeejeebhoy and his co-directors had every assurance that they would be ultimately declared innocent of the accusation, the disgrace of even an arrest on such a charge would be sufficient motive for anything being done to prevent it. But the presence of a possible motive did not by itself prove that what was alleged by Durant actually took place. There was ample motive on either side

THE EVIDENCE OF THE ACCOMPLICES.

Before he left the legal points in the case, there was one matter to which he must direct attention, and that was that the witnesses, Nanabhoy and Williams, were, according to their own showing, subordinate accomplices in the conspiracy to extort money out of Jeejeebhoy. It was provided in section 133 of the Evidence Act, that a conviction was not illegal, merely because it proceeded upon the uncorroborated testimony of an accomplice. That was a direct provision of the law. Further, by illustration (*b*) to section 114 of the same Act, it was shown that a Court might presume that an accomplice was unworthy of credit unless he was corroborated in material particulars. It was the invariable practice, from which he should not deviate for judges in England and India to warn juries that it was unsafe to convict on the evidence of an accomplice unless he was corroborated in particulars which directly connected the accused with the crime. The evidence for the prosecution to prove this was in the main confined to the testimony of Nanabhoy, Williams, and Dorabjee, with the documents M, K, L, O, P. If they believed the story told on behalf of the prosecution with regard to these documents, and if they believed the testimony of Dorabjee, then there was ample corroboration of the evidence of the accomplices, Nanabhoy and Williams. Their evidence by itself should be received with the utmost caution—not only because they held themselves out as accomplices in a conspiracy, but because Nanabhoy at least had proved himself in some particulars to be wholly unworthy of credit. Then there was the strongest ground for believing Nanabhoy to be a thief as well as a liar. He must have stolen the pocket book J. It was absurd to suppose that Durant would have given to him for safe custody a pocket book which he required for daily use. The other papers could not possibly have been entrusted to him for safe custody, and the only and obvious inference was that Nanabhoy purloined them

THE APPROVER WILLIAMS.

As to Williams, he, no doubt, was also employed by Durant in a subordinate position. He, therefore, might have been an accomplice, though a subordinate one, in any conspiracy, but apart from his being an accomplice the jury must weigh his evidence with great care. He need not dwell on William's demeanour in the witness box, which showed him to be a mean creature, not inaptly called a hybrid between a Uriah Heep and a Stiggins. Accomplices often were of this nature. But the evidence of Mr. Hall and Butler showed that Williams was not speaking the truth when he said that these persons advised him to turn approver. It was clear that Dorabji and Arthur Fernandez were responsible for that step. They managed by means of the furniture hired to separate to Williams from Durant. Then Fernandez took him to his own house for one day, and now the man and his family are settled at Pallonjee's hotel, and the bills are sent to Fernandez. Jeejeebhoy might not have been privy to this. Dorabji had obviously done it, possibly on his own responsibility. But he had of course done it for his relative and patron, and it was not an unnatural suspicion that he expected to be repaid and that Williams expected to be rewarded. Turning to the main portions of the evidence relating to these facts, his lordship added that he said the main portions of the evidence, because the case was so over-loaded with depositions and exhibits, many of which had little or no bearing on the points at issue, that he should really weary and confuse them were he to allude in detail to every piece of evidence in the case. Durant reminded him of a second or third class pleader in the mofussil. With no idea of a due sense of proportion, he loaded his case with main irrelevant facts so that they could not see the wooden account of the trees. In dealing with the facts the simplest plan would be to treat the case as falling under the following heads:—I, Introductory and events prior to Durant being with Nanabhoy in the civil jail. II, Incidents in the civil jail on 28th February and prior to that date. III, Events in April including the history of the informations which Durant prepared and his visit to Jeejeebhoy; IV. Events in May last including (*a*) the correspondence between Durant and Craigie, Lynch, and Owen; (*b*) the information laid by Durant and Mehta on May 14th; (*c*) the incidents of the few days between 14th and 20th May, on the one hand the story told by Nanabhoy, Williams, and Dorabjee, and on the other Durant's story; (*d*) The information laid by Jeejeebhoy on May 20th against Durant and the other accused and the disappearance of documents in the Magistrate's Court.

THE AGITATION AGAINST THE PETITS.

It was manifest that there was a widespread agitation in 1896-97 against the Petits for their management of the Oriental Mills. Then they had the introduction of Durant to Dady by Battliwala. It was evident that Durant before his release from jail on March 24, had done considerable writing work in connection with the informations against Jeejeebhoy and others. Having closely examined the exhibits, his Lordship said that to sum up these incidents in the Civil Jail, and ask the question was there a Jail formed conspiracy to file a criminal information against Jeejeebhoy in order to extort money, the safest conclusion appeared to be that the evidence of Kaka and Cowasjee was of no real value. Then on 26th April Durant called on Sir Dinshaw, and afterwards on Jeejeebhoy. Now this call might be viewed in a double aspect. It might have been part of the conspiracy, and designed by all the conspirators, or it might have been done by Durant solely on his own responsibility for his own ends, and without at the time telling Dady or Mehta or any one else. Or, on the other hand, as contended by Durant the call might have been made solely on the urgent request of Sir Dinshaw. There were obvious objection to the theory that the visit was planned by the conspirators with a set purpose. For if that had been the case, Durant would at once have communicated in full details, the result of his interview.

INTERVIEW WITH JEEJEEBHOY PETIT.

Was it made at the earnest request of Sir Dinshaw? That was a very important question. For if the answer was in the affirmative, then *prima facie* the object of the call was not to extort money. In answering the important question whether Durant really made his call on Jeejeebhoy at the request of Sir Dinshaw, it was to be noted that neither side had called Sir Dinshaw. Durant stated openly that his visit had been made at the special request of Sir Dinshaw. This was important, because the prosecution must have been aware from the very first that this was Durant's allegation. And yet they had not called Sir Dinshaw. Then they came to the correspondence between Durant and Mehta already alluded to and the agreement signed by Durant dated May 3, by which Durant agreed to carry on the prosecution for such and such payments.

DURANT AND HIS ASSOCIATES.

The correspondence was characteristic of Durant. Though he was really the prime mover in the prosecution he seemed to have been afraid of his associates, lest they should turn round and disavow him; hence his anxiety to have it down in black and white that Mehta approved of every step. Still if the jury thought that this correspondence and the agreement were genuine and were really written when they purported to have been, then they were more in favour of a *bona fide* prosecution than an attempt to extort money. That there was some such agreement in existence seemed clear from the draft in the pocket book J, which alluded to it. The information was laid on May 14, all the accused seemed to have been present in the Magistrate's Court, then, as there had been no reporters in the Magistrates' Court, there were the admitted visits to the newspaper offices. And then they had the most important incidents which happened between the 14th and 19th May. Lying them for a the moment, they had Dorabjee Patel on 19th May taking Nanabhoy to J. Davur, and the latter taking him to Mr. Owen, where he made his statement. This was simple and to the point. With this statement of Nanabhoy's made on May 19 he asked them to compare Nanabhoy's 2nd statement made at different times to Mr. Owen, the full statement being completed after 7th June. Turning then from Nanabhoy's statements they found that an information was prepared in Craigie, Lynch, and Owen's office, and laid before the Magistrate on the morning of May 20. When Durant was arrested on May 20 he was apparently writing the document which he called his "report." It was necessary to read this carefully as also parts of Durants petitions to Mr. Justice Strachey on May 30.

PETITION TO MR. JUSTICE STRACHEY.

The petition to Mr. Justice Strachey written on 30th May gave an account similar to the report. But in this document Durant showed that he was positive that a signed document with the two signatures of Dady and Mehta had been filed with the information, and he declared that, when brought before the Magistrate under arrest, and he asked for bail, he denounced the alleged forgeries, which would be proved to be such on a comparison of the signatures with the genuine signatures of Dady and Mehta given to Dorabjee. It appeared that Durant did from the first make such allegations; and in his petition of May 30, he went further and said that for the signed document which had been filed on May 19th, an unsigned document stolen from e papers had been substituted. This was the document M. That these four pieces of paper and the pocket book were in the Magistraties' Court on Saturday, 21st May, but had disappeared on Monday 23rd May was clear. No trace of them could be found that day. Then the head clerk (Crichton) came for another search on 24th May (when the Court and office were apparently closed for the Queen's Birthday) and the papers were found. Whether there was fraud in this, or mere forgetfulness on Crichton's part as to where he had put the papers, it is clear from Mr. Owen's evidence, that he never saw any signed document in the form of the paper M. Therefore, none could have been filed with the information. Durant seemed from a careless or inaccurate reading of the information to have jumped to the conclusion that a document purporting to be an agreement signed by Dady and Mehta had been filed with the information. Why was he positive that such a document must have been forged? Was it because the document which had been really signed by Dady and Mehta was in his pocket all the while, and, therefore, he knew that any other document purporting to bear their signatures must be a forgery? Or was it because he knew that he had sent M. to Dorabjee for the purpose of having Dady's and Mehta's signatures forged, and, therefore, if Dorabjee had done that and copied the signatures from O. and P. then the imitation would be palpable? This was just one of the difficult question the jury had to answer with regard to this part of the case. In the same way, if Durant knew that he had sent M. to Dorabjee for the signatures of Dady and Mehta to be forged thereon, why did he in his petition to Mr. Justice Strachey of May 30th say that M. was a copy which had been stolen from his own papers? Did he prepare 2 documents in form M. one to be forged, and one as his office copy? Now let them consider in detail the two versions of what took place between 14th and 19th May. In one sense the whole case might be said to depend upon the view they take of what took place in those few days. And if they analysed the evidence for the prosecution you would find that practically their verdict on the 2nd count would depend upon the credit they gave to the witness Dorabjee Patel. Nanabhoy and Williams were accomplices, and it would be unsafe to accept their word unless it was materially corroborated. This was especially true of Nanabhoy, who was shown to be in many ways quite unreliable. There remained then Dorabjee Patel, and the question really came to this: Was there any reason to suppose that Nanabhoy and Williams had told a story taught to them by Dorabjee Patel? Having reviewed the outline in the story told by Nanabhoy to Williams and Dorabjee, his Lordship said the first point which struck him was—why all this bother about the form of authority? If the conspirators simply wanted to obtain their blackmail, and if Dorabjee simply wanted something to show that he would be justified in handing over the black mail to Durant, then why all these meetings and drafts? Why was Dady dragged in? Why was Batliwala dragged in? Why should it be necessary that the authority should be written on one of his office forms? There were obvious difficulties to the story told by Durant as to the genesis of the documents K. L. M. O. and P. Was not the story told by Nanabhoy and Williams more inherently probable? One difficulty was the improbability that an astute man like Durant would so give himself away as to put a document in his own hand-writing, like M. in Dorabjee's power without his having any corresponding hold over Dorabjee.

DURANT SUBORNING EVIDENCE.

Then there was the fact that Durant suborned the evidence of Colville and Hodges. He would not insult the intelligence of the jury by dealing at length with their deposition reminding them what a sorry figure they cut in the witness box. Whatever might be the verdict on the whole case, it was clear that Durant had been guilty of suborning false evidence. So, too, Durant had given utterly inconsistent stories as to how his counter conspiracy against Dorabjee suddenly came to an end. What they had to carefully consider was, did M. represent a copy of an agreement signed by Dady and Mehta? If so, then there was strong ground for holding that there was a conspiracy in which Dady and Mehta were parties to extort money from Jeejeebhoy by means of the accusation. On the other hand, did M. represent a draft agreement which Durant wrote and sent to Dorabjee for the purpose of Dady's and Mehta's names being forged thereto? Here it was possible that the story about the lakh—and the Rs. 75,000 which Durant before falsely put into his mouth—had now to a certain extent been truly disclosed by Durant. The balance of Rs. 1,000 might well have been too paltry for him. The fact of Rs. 75,000 might well have been too much for any shred of honour left in him; and it was possible that he was prepared for that large sum to turn against his friends Dady and Mehta, and deliver them into the hands of their enemies. Elated by the prospect of the good fortune almost within his grasp, he gave himself away, and the astute Dorabjee caught him in the net. They must be content if they confessed their inability to unveil with certainty this mass of plot and counter-plot—of chicanery and fraud. The question for their consideration was simply—were they satisfied with Dorabjee's account of the documents K. L. and M? If they were, than he corroborated Nanabhoy and Williams; if they were not then the theory of the prosecution was not proved.

CONCLUSION.

His lordship having subjected the other points in the case to a detailed analysis, asked the jury first, whether they were satisfied that Durant in his interview of 26th tried to get money out of Jeejeebhoy. If they were, then they were bound to find Durant guilty on the first count. If they were not so satisfied, then they were bound to acquit. He urged them to take all the facts into consideration. It was aptly remarked that if Durant did not mentioned his dead wife how did Jeejeebhoy come to invent such a statement? That was a point which must be fairly considered. They might not be satisfied that Durant did mention his dead wife or they might think that he mentioned it perhaps to explain to Jeejeebhoy why he had taken up the case against a family who had befriended him, because he was in sore need of money. Then there was the fact that Jeejeebhoy apparently made no complaint to Mr. Craigie of attempted extortion. Then there was the correspondence early in May and the filing of the information. If they were not satisfied that all those circumstances were consistent with Durant being a blackmailer, then he was entitled to be acquitted. Then as to the conspiracy. If they were not satisfied that it was more than a plan to make Jeejeebhoy "sit up" then they should not hesitate to say so. If they were not satisfied with Durant's story as to the document M. then they should say so.

VERDICT OF THE JURY.

At 1-15 p.m. the Jury retired to consider their verdict, and returned after an interval of an hour and fifty minutes. On being asked by the Clerk of the Crown, the foreman intimated that the jury found the accused not guilty on the first count of abetment of conspiracy by a majority of 6 to 3; but on the second count of attempted extortion they unanimously acquitted him.

His Lordship asked if there was any chance of their bringing in a unanimous verdict on the first count.

The foreman said that the jury wanted to hear that part of the evidence which corroborated Mr. Jijeebhoy's statement as regarded his interview with the accused.

His Lordship remarked that there was no direct evidence of corroboration in that respect, nor had it been put forward on behalf of the prosecution that there was.

The foreman: There is Mr. Jehangir Davur's evidence.

Mr. Macpherson: That relates to the interview of the 27th April.

His Lordship: The interview of the 27th was a very short one. At that interview Durant asked Mr. Petit if he had come to any conclusion in regard to what had taken place on the previous day; and Mr. Petit said that he had been advised not to have anything to do with him.

The foreman: Mr. Davur said he heard what the accused said.

His Lordship remarked that Mr. Davur knew nothing about it. Excepting the statement of Petit on the one hand and that of Durant on the other, there was no direct evidence as to what passed at the interview on the 27th. Still the jury must take into consideration the surrounding circumstances, some of which were in favour of Petit and some were in favour of Durant. His Lordship said he had pointed out those circumstances while summing up the case, and if they wished to have them read over, he would be glad to do so. His Lordship then asked the jury to retire and see if they could bring in a unanimous verdict.

The jury having left the box, Mr. Macpherson asked permission to make an observation. He did not know whether his Lordship would think it proper upon the point mentioned by the foreman to tell the jury that it was legitimate for them to take into consideration the fact that the day after the interview Mr. Jijibhoy went to his solicitor; and also to take into consideration the relative positions of the two parties to the conference, namely, on the one hand Mr. Jijibhoy Petit, and on the other Clive Durant.

His Lordship: I expressly said so in my charge.

Mr. Macpherson said that his lordship did not draw a line of differentiation between the two charges, which, he thought, would meet the requirements of the foreman.

His Lordship said he would call the attention of the jury to this matter when they came back.

Durant here said that he did not hear what Mr. Macpherson had just stated.

His Lordship informed him of what had taken place.

DURANT'S ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Durant said he gratefuly acknowledged that he attributed the verdict of acquittal brought in by the jury to his Lordship's lucid and fair summing up. He wished to add that his Lordship had placed before the jury every point that could possibly be put.

Mr. Macpherson inquired if his lordship would send for the jury in order to address them on the two points he had referred to.

The jury was then called in, and his lordship explained to them the two points to which Mr. Macpherson had alluded.

At the request of the foreman his lordship briefly referred to the surrounding circumstances relating to the first interview of Durant with Mr. Petit.

The jury again retired to their room for further consideration.

In the interval Durant applied that in any event his Lordship would be pleased to direct that the exhibits in the case be not withdrawn by either side.

Mr. Macpherson said he quite concurred with the application, because in the event of the jury not returning a unanimous verdict, and his Lordship declining to accept the same, he would propose to have a new trial on the first count.

ACQUITTAL OF THE ACCUSED.

After an interval of five minutes, the jury returned, and in answer to questions put by the court, the foreman stated that there was no chance of their being unanimous, though the number of the majority had now increased to seven.

THE JUDGE ACCEPTS THE VERDICT.

His Lordship in addressing Durant said that it now remained for him to say whether he disagreed with the majority or not. He had given the point his most careful consideration, and accepting the verdict of the majority, he acquitted him.

Durant was accordingly discharged amidst peals of cheers, which however, were soon suppressed.

THE CO-ACCUSED DISCHARGED

His Lordship asked Mr. Macpherson what course he proposed to take in regard to the co-accused Dady Mehta, and Bottlewalla.

Mr. Macpherson said he did not propose to proceed against them. If they were present in court, it would be better to give them in charge of the jury with direction to acquit them.

The jurors were then re-sworn, and the charges of abetment of extortion and conspiracy having been briefly read over to them, his Lordship directed them to give a formal verdict of not guilty. A verdict was given accordingly, and the accused were discharged amidst loud cheers, which were immediately put down.

SERVICES OF THE JURORS.

The foreman then applied that, considering the long time taken up by the case, the jurors might be excused for as long a period as his Lordship thought proper.

His Lordship informed the jurors that they would not be summoned for a period of two years, except in case of emergency.

NANABHOY ENGINEER IN TROUBLE.

His Lordship next ordered Nanabhoy Cowasji Engineer's name to be called out, but he failed to put in an appearance.

A notice was then ordered to be issued against him to show cause why he should not be prosecuted for perjury.

The Sessions were then adjourned to the 7th proximo at 11 a. m., when Nanabhoy will be tried for perjury.

COMPENSATION FOR IMPRISONMENT.

AN INTERESTING STORY.

Our readers will remember writes a contemporary how an attempt was made in good faith to fasten the death of a Ceylon planter, Mr. Tewson, upon a man, Cornelis de Silva, who had been in Mr. Tewson's employ. Mr. Tewson had died suddenly in the night, by violence, and it was stated by his native paramour that he had got up in the night-drunk, and fallen against a box. A fellow-planter belonging to the same estate, Mr. Coles by name, who was in England when the thing occurred, moved heaven and earth' when he came back to Ceylon, to prove that there had been murder, but failed.

There was a certain amount of bad blood in the case between the planting community generally and the Ceylon Government; for when Mr. Coles was hunting up the supposed murderer, the Ceylon Government was roundly abused for not having done its own detective work itself; and when it turned out that there had been no murder after all, and that the stir had been practically for nothing, the Ceylon Government triumphed. It has now rubbed the triumph home; for at the late meeting of the Colombo Legislative Council, compensation to the accused man was discussed.

The Colonial Secretary had brought to the notice of the Committee the case of Cornelis de Silva, who had been under remand in jail for more than eight months on a false charge of murder, on the complaint of Mr. Coles, and who had applied for compensation in view of his loss of employment and his sufferings during imprisonment, as well as of his consequent difficulty in finding further employment, and the Colonial Secretary had proposed the provision of a sum of Rs. 1,000 by way of compensation. The majority of the Committee, while recognising the danger of establishing a precedent for compensating any sufferer in the matter of the due course of justice, admitted that there were exceptional circumstances in the prolonged detention of the accused, and recommended that the provision be made.

The planting member of council opposed the vote, which was supported, however, by the Government; and the "Times of Ceylon," which was a very keen supporter of Mr. Coles, refers to the vote as to the perpetration of a 'job' the principal motive for which was probably to discredit those who got the Tewson case re-ppened, and who attacked the prosecuting department in a way that at last roused it to action. Our contemporary goes on to say:—" If this be so the move will, of course, fail in its object. Cornelis de Silva, for his suffering during imprisonment—when, as an unconvicted person, he was well treated, and fed at the expense of the State—and other grievances, is to receive compensation at the rate of about R125 per month, or more than the man could honestly learn in four years. This, after the circumstances against him enumerated by Mr. Coles, in our issue of the 20th ult., including the perjury he committed in connection with his exposed alibi, is the worst commentary of all on the official attitude in this lamentable matter.

It is not at all impossible that the Ceylon Government may in a measure be retaliating for the abuse that was heaped upon the Colombo police, but we fail to see that a thousand rupees is particularly exaggerated compensation for a man, even of deSilva's rank who has been for eight months in danger of his life with an influential and vindictive man moving heaven and earth to prove him to have been a murderer. The danger was not small. Native witnesses who owed deSilva a grudge might have come forward and sworn his life away and a thousand rupees was scarcely exorbitant compensation for eight months such as those.

THE MANGALDAS NATHUBHOY TRAVELLING FELLOWSHIP.

AS the MANGALDAS NATHUBHOY TRAVELLING FELLOWSHIP has become vacant, on account of the Fellow recently elected having failed to satisfy the conditions of the Fellowship, the Syndicate will proceed to make another election. Candidates for the Fellowship must forward their applications to the Registrar on or before FRIDAY, the 18th November, 1898.

2. The Fellowship is open to all Graduates of the University of Bombay being Hindus, who shall not be of more than five years' standing from the date of their graduation (for regulations see pp. 309-311 of the Bombay University Calendar for 1898-99).

By Order,
D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M.,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 31st October, 1898.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 29.

A DROP in Consols yesterday brought the price down 1-8 per cent. in London, making it 109. French Rentes were 1-2 per cent. higher, at 102 1-4; and Paris Exchange on London advanced 1-2 centime to 25·35 1-2 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan was 1-8 per cent. more, at 112 7-8; but 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities declined 1-8 per cent., to £61 5-8. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 3 13-16d. Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 3 7-8 per cent., and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 3 3-4 per cent. Bar Silver was 1-16d. dearer, at 28d. per oz.; and the price of the metal in New York was 1-4 cent higher at 61 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London also 1-4 cent higher, at 4·85 3-4 dollars. The shipments of Specie comprised £80,000 in Silver and £40,000 in Gold to Bombay. For Braziers' Copper £61-10s. was quoted.

Consols recovered to-day to the extent of 3-8 per cent, to 109 3-8. Indian Sterling Loan further advanced 1-2 per cent., to 113 3-8; and Rupee Securities 3-16 per cent., to £61 13-16. French Rentes remained at 102 1-4; but Paris Exchange on London declined 1-2 centime, at 25·35 fcs. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 13-16d. Rates of discount were lower, at 3 3-4 per cent. for Short London Bills at 3 months' sight, and at 3 5-8 per cent. for 6 months sight Indian Bank Bills. The price of Bar Silver was again higher, at 28 3-16d. per oz.; and in New York 1-4 cent, at 61 1-4 cents per oz., demand Exchange on London continuing at 4·85 3-4 dollars.

For Linseed the quotation to-day was 39 3-4s. per 416 lbs., November-December shipment, to Antwerp, business done via the Canal, in a firm market.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady yesterday, Surats dull, Arrivals steady. The day's Sales were 10,000 bales, and the Imports 17,000 bales. Spot prices were unchanged; but American Arrivals declined 1-64d., extreme quotations being 2 31-32d. per lb. for October and for February-March deliveries. The Manchester Market closed steady.

Prices both spot and for arrival were without change to-day in the Liverpool Cotton market. The Sales for the day were 7,000 bales, and the Imports 1,000 bales. The market closed easier, Surats dull, Arrivals easier. The Manchester Market was steady. The total Sales in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday were 19,000 bales less than in the week preceding, at 63,000 bales; and the amount forwarded to Consumers was 9,000 bales less, at 68,000 bales. The week's Imports were 71,000 bales greater, at 136,000 bales. The total Stock increased by 63,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 593,000 bales.

Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was unchanged in price in New York yesterday, at 5 3-8 cents per lb.; also Futures both for January and April, at 5·22 and 5·35 cents per lb., respectively. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 68,000 bales.

To-day there was a decline in Ready Mid.-Uplands in New York of 1-16 cent, to 5 5-16 cents per lb. January Futures were 4 points lower at 5·18 cents, and April 3 points at 5·32 cents per lb. The Receipts at the Ports were 55,000 bales. The total quantity of Cotton in sight last evening was 3,080,000 bales, compared with 2,560,000 bales at the end of the previous week.

The Bombay agent of a firm in London has handed to us for publication the following information received by him by wire on the 28th current:—The usual quarterly Ivory Sales in London just terminated showed a tendency to higher prices as compared with the July public auction. The qualities of Elephant tusks suitable for the manufacture of bangles and rings fully advanced 5 per cent.

The enquiry in our local Cotton Market has been small to-day, in a dull market. The only purchases reported were 300 bales Broach at Rs. 142 per candy and 100 Bengal at Rs. 127, on account of exporters, with 100 bales each of Broach and Akola, at Rs. 141 and Rs. 127, respectively, on account of the Mills. For "Good" Broach March delivery, Rs. 153 was quoted; for "Good" Bhownugger for May, Rs. 135; and for "Fully Good" Bengal, for January, Rs. 125.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—Prices are unchanged; the tone of the markets is firm.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,018	bales.
Wheat	11,224	cwts.
Linseed	6,723	„
Rapeseed	2,911	„
Gingellyseed	4,683	„
Poppyseed	1,884	„
Castorseed	3,167	„
Rice	7,253	„

FREIGHTS are quiet in tone. 19s. to 19s. 3d. per ton is quoted for November shipment, and 18s. 6d. to 18s. 9d. for December. The s. s. Haddon Hall is reported to have been berthed for Liverpool at 19s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened with a steady feeling at 1s. 3 31-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 4d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 3-16d. for three months' sight Credits. Business was on a very small scale all round, but few transactions being reported, and the market closing as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4d.	per rupee
„ Telegraphic	1s. 3 31-32d.	„
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 3-16d.	„
Francs	1·71	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates are improving, and after opening at 93 7-16 for Money and Account, for 3 1-2 per Cents, advanced to 93 5-8 in the former and to 93 1-2 in the latter position; for Threes 84 1-4 is quoted.

SHARES.—The market has been quiet to-day. Central India Mill are Rs. 25 higher; Manockjee Petit, Rs. 20; and China, Rs. 10. Bank of Bombay are Rs. 2 1-2 lower, at Rs. 1,182 1-2 per share.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 25th October, 1898, as compared with the Statement of 18th October, 1898:—

LIABILITIES.	Oct. 18. Rs.	A.	P.	Oct. 25. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	88,50,000	0	0	88,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	2,06,77,430	0	2	1,99,18,208	13	2
Other Deposits, &c.	5,00,09,251	1	11	4,75,53,297	7	4
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,84,191	11	4	15,04,327	4	1
Sundries	26,34,510	12	8	26,06,681	0	5
Rs.	10,24,55,383	10	1	10,04,32,514	9	0

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	52,43,538	0	0	52,10,573	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	70,05,189	0	0	70,04,694	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	1,62,98,701	5	5	1,61,47,457	4	11
Accounts of Credit do.	2,18,61,231	10	1	2,16,81,944	8	3
Bills Discounted, &c.	2,11,28,327	5	5	2,03,85,140	2	3
Balances with other Banks	5,07,001	13	10	5,11,014	6	5
Bullion	1,496	4	0	1,494	4	0
Dead Stock	13,11,411	10	9	13,11,435	14	9
Stamps	9,443	15	6	9,373	6	6
Sundries	15,33,974	8	5	15,35,851	5	3
Cash, &c., at Head Office	97,34,870	2	6	89,93,947	8	7
Do. at Branches	1,78,29,197	14	2	1,77,39,586	11	1
Rs.	10,24,55,383	10	1	10,04,32,514	9	0

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	7,59,221	Dec.
Do. at Branches	......	
Other Deposits	24,55,954	Dec.
Post Bills	12,20,136	Inc.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	33,460	Dec.
Loans	1,51,244	Do
Accounts of Credit	1,79,287	Do
Mercantile Bills	8,43,187	Do
Cash at Head Office	7,40,923	Do
Cash at Branches	80,611	Do

BANK OF MADRAS.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Madras for the week ending 22nd October, 1898:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid-up	60,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	30,00,000	0	0
Pub Dep at Hd Office Rs. 20,62,673 7 0; Pub Dep at Branches Rs. 13,88,142 15 1	34,50,816	6	1
Other Dep at Head Office and Branches	233,05,277	12	1
Bank Post Bills, etc.	8,778	10	4
Sundries	6,86,273	3	1
Total	364,51,145	15	7
ASSETS.			
Government Securities	37,74,725	13	0
Other authorised Investments	9,66,026	6	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	37,38,262	9	10
Accounts of credit on Government and other authorised Securities	52,63,435	0	5
Bills discounted and purchased	71,46,184	1	5
Balances with other Banks	7,16,699	11	10
Bullion	9,117	9	3
Dead stock	8,22,093	15	8
Stamps	12,459	4	0
Sundries	68,446	7	2
	225,22,450	10	7
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches	139,28,695	5	0
Total	364,51,145	15	7

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

AGNEW—October 8, at 79, Eaton-terrace, wife of P D Agnew I C S, of a daughter.

REYNOLDSON—October 10, at 61, Helix-road, Brixton-hill, S W, Jess, wife of Frederick Percy Renoldson, and daughter of the late John Fairfax Nursey, of the India Office, Whitehall, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

DYCE NICOL—WARDEN—October 5, at St Peter's, Carnley-gardens, James, son of the late J Dyce Nicol, Esq, M P, of Ballogie, Aberdeenshire, and Alice Maud, daughter of the late John Warden, Esq, Indian Civil Service, Senior Member of Council, Bombay.

WHITEHEAD—NORTHWAY—October 5, at St James's Church, Pokesdown, Bournemouth, Harold Frederic Crossley, younger son of the late P O Whitehead, formerly of Belmont, Rawtenstall, to Beatrice Mary Louisa, only daughter of John Northway, formerly of Bellwood, Ceylon

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BARDSLEY—October 25, at 4, Mall Villas, Darjiling, the wife of R J Bardsley, of a daughter.

HATHORN—October 14, at Seconee, Nowgong, Assam, the wife of C H V Hathorn, of a daughter.

LEE—October 25, at Calcutta, the wife of Henry Raymond Lee, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BARTLETT—BANCROFT—October 18, at St Michael's Church, Simla, Allan Henry Bartlett, to Alice, youngest daughter of the late N W Bancroft, Superintendent, Office of Director-General, I M S.

DEATHS.

DEATKER—October 19, at Chunar, N-W P, J F Deatker, Senior, aged 73 years.

POWER—October 11, at the Ramsay Hospital, Naini Tal, Lieutenant Thomas William Groves Power, D A C, Commissariat T Department, aged 51 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1898.

MAJOR MARCHAND'S unexpected arrival at Khartoum *en route* for Paris, to place the conclusion of the report in the hands of his Government, may be taken as an indication that he found his position untenable and desired to anticipate the inevitable evacuation. The official announcement, that he quitted Fashoda entirely on his own initiative, is an implied censure. Captain Baratier's departure from Paris for Egypt with instructions for Marchand on the same day that the announcement was made, may mean that the Chief of the Expedition will be ordered to return to his post. But in any case that cannot affect the ultimate result, which will depend on many things. The mail has brought the not unimportant news that General Kurapotkin, the newly-appointed Russian Minister of War, has visited Paris, and with his Chief of the Staff carefully inspected the troops drafted into the City to keep the peace amongst the 45,000 men on strike in that capital. It is not possible to ignore the significance of such a visit, immediately preceding that of Count Muravieff, at the present time. The Imperial Pilgrimage to Constantinople and Palestine, and the general belief that Germany is endeavouring to establish her influence in the near East, and the possibilities of new developments in the Far East, probably have more to do with the presence at Paris of the Rrussian Ministers of Foreign Affairs and of War than the Fashoda question, which must seem a trifling matter in comparison. African questions must be subordinate for many years to come to the exigencies of the international situation generally.

CLIVE DURANT has scored over his prosecutors, not for the first time. The well-nigh interminable case that occupied the Presidency Court nearly six weeks, and the Criminal Side of the High Court for the best part of a month, ended on Saturday in the acquittal of the accused, amidst the applause of his friends, who cheered him through to the streets as if he were another Kitchener returning from Omdurman. That was not exactly a triumph of justice, but of something a little different. Durant stood charged with having attempted to extort money from Mr. Jeejeebhoy Petit, agent of the Oriental Mills, by threats of a criminal prosecution, and with having conspired with four others for that purpose. That the threat of criminal prosecution was in contemplation was not in any doubt. Durant had drawn up two "informations," one of which was laid before the Magistrate, who refused to receive it, holding that no criminal offence was disclosed on the face of it, while the other was industriously hawked about to the different newspaper offices and offered for sale—and everywhere declined. Both documents were printed at some cost. That it was intended to make money by threatening a prosecution was made sufficiently clear by two documents, in Durant's handwriting, settling the share each of the partners were to have when the hush money—fixed after much anxious debate at half a lakh—came to hand. One of these documents was signed by some of the accused; the other was unsigned. Durant said very naively that he quite forgot having written the blank agreement. The signatures on the other, he told the jury, were forged by an agent of the prosecutor; but no evidence was led to prove that allegation. These were what the French call the *pieces de conviction*, prepared by Durand who paid for the printing of the "informations," while the agreement as to the disposal of the expected half lakh was admittedly in his hand writing. As for the attempt to commit extortion, Mr. Jeejeebhoy deposed that Durant twice called upon him. On the first occasion he showed the information, telling him that the offence charged was not bailable and that the penalty attached to it was seven years' penal servitude. He suggested that on the payment of "a substantial sum" he could settle the matter and the prosecution would be let drop. Mr. Jeejeebhoy declined to pay any money. Durant suggested that he should come again next day. The mill agent said he had no objection and Durant left. When he returned he was informed by the agent that by the advice of his solicitors, whom he had consulted, he would have no further consideration on the subject. Durant thereupon said "You will repent!" repeating the phrase three times. There was no one present at these interviews, and therefore there was only the corroboration of the surrounding circumstances to confirm the accuracy of Mr. Jeejeebhoy's account of what passed.

Durant's papers came into the hands of one of the five accused, Nanabhoy, by what means is open to doubt, possibly by theft. By him they were handed over to Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, but not before warrants had been applied for to arrest Durant and the four others on the charge of extortion. Of Durant's four associates, three were Parsees, and one a man, who, in Durant's eloquent words, had not hesitated to stain his soul with the crime of becoming a renegade—exchanging the Mahomedan for the Christian faith. That renegade, and Nanabhoy, who was subsequently denounced as a villain of the deepest dye, were Durant's most intimate friends, and under his direction took a very active part in the abortive effort to bring home to the Petit's the enormity of their transgressions in respect to the Oriental Mills, and the magnitude of the impending punishment. Both these intimates turned approvers. Naturally their evidence was open to suspicion, and some of it to something more. But the damning evidence of the plan for the division of the spoils in Durant's writing, and the informations drawn up by him, would seem to be sufficient to most people. But here the extraordinary tactics resorted to by the first accused effectually baffled the prosecution. Durant's fluency and his fertile expedients, wholly unfettered by scruples of any kind, succeeded in overlaying the proceedings with irrelevancies, until the question at issue was very effectually obscured from the jury. Mr. Justice Candy, who presided, declared that in thirty years' experience of Indian Courts he never heard of a case conducted in the extraordinary way that Durand had protracted his defence, and characterised the waste of public time which his Lordship did his best to check, as scandalous and unprecedented. An educated man, perfectly familiar with the main points of the case which had been before the courts since May, Durand resorting to the tactics of a third-class pleader in the Mofussil, mixed up irrelevent matter and points of no importance, overlaying the real issue, which he kept well out of sight, in speeches extending over weeks. He boasted of his prowess in confounding all who tried to bring him to book. Mr. Macpherson, while regretting that Durant's past was a closed book for the purposes of the trial, sketched a striking potrait of him as described by himself in addressing the jury. He had, according to his own account, swept off Governors and Members of Council and other dignatories, and had so worried a prosecutor in Hyderabad, that the unhappy man failed to put in an appearance and washed his hands of the prosecution. The learned counsel owned that it was not at all to be wondered at that the prosecutor had disappeared, for no prosecutor could stand against Durant: "A very needy man, though his own fault, his ability is great. He speaks French very well; he is apparently at home in the classics and is a past master in English. He is never in want of words and expressions, and his vocabulary is large and expansive. How is it that he has come to his present position which is below his education?" The answer could not be given in Court under the law as it stands. To complete the picture it was necessary to add, that Durant stands out in the highest relief as a very unscrupulous person. His unscrupulousness was shown by his withholding from his partners in this business any mention of his visits to Sir Dinshah Petit and his nephew, and of his intention to get Rs. 75,000, and put Rs. 74,000 into his own pocket—"an act for which he had the audacious euphemism of 'poetic justice.'" By his own account he went with Nanahhoy to a forger, to get false signatures attached to a document to entrap other people. That was doubtless a pure invention; but whether true or false, it gives the measure of the man.

The learned Judge, who carried impartiality to the extent of indicating to the accused the points that were in his favour, did not hesitate to affirm that he had suborned the perjured evidence of two witnesses, and that his excentricities throughout the trial amounted almost to madness. It wonld not be doing Durant an injustice to suggest that the excentricities were calculated. They certainly contributed to the success with which he continued to spin out the case to immoderate length, with the almost avowed intention of driving the jury to despair, and getting them to stop the case by declaring that the prosecution had failed to prove it. That manœuvre was foiled by the declaration of the Judge that the prosecution would have a right to reply, and that his summing up would follow. But Durant had another string to his bow. At the outset he had managed to secure a jury to his mind. He challenged every "Senior" until the panel which was small was exhausted and it was necessary to impress whoever came to hand. He informed the victims when they came into the jury-box that he had objected to "Seniors" because they might be embued with prejudice, but that younger men would bring to the case umbiassed minds. In other words they were not likely to have any knowledge of certain incidents that occupied attention in Bombay ten or twelve years ago. The prosecution, for whom Durant's biography was a closed book was comparatively fair, even to leniency. Mr. Macpherson laid down the unexceptionable principle and acted upon it to the full, that a prosecution properly conducted does not seek the conviction of the accused; the end in view is justice. That was scarcely the manner in which Sir John Campbell pressed the case against William Palmer, who, until the Attorney General spoke, was confident of acquittal. "It is the riding that did it," said that ardent sportsman as he went from the dock to the condemned cell. What the prosecution does not seek it may not obtain. The jury acquitted Durant by a majority of seven to two. The verdict was received by some hundreds of Parsees in and around the Court by a burst of cheering which was renewed later as Durant marched at the head of an elated and exultant crowd of sympathisers of that community down Rampart Row. In their enthusiasm they will probably give him a public dinner and erect a statue in his honour. But what is to be thought of the system of Criminal procedure that allows such a man to trifle with the Courts with impunity and waste months in by his "excentricities."

A VIGOROUS Government of India Review of Jail Administration in India in 1897 appears in Friday's *Gazette* over the signature of Mr. A. H. L. Fraser. It shows that owing to the increase in theft, robbery, dacoity and other crimes, mainly attributable to want resulting from famine, the capacity of jails was strained to the utmost while prisoners were admitted in an enfeebled state and had to be kept alive in the unhealthy season; plague in the Bombay Presidency adding to the other great difficulties with which jail administration had to deal, and which, the report adds, were in the opinion of the Viceroy in Council, upon the whole well and earnestly met. The main features of the year were an increase in admission to the jails of nearly one lakh of persons, an increase in net expenditure of nearly six lakhs of rupees and an increase in the death-rate bringing it up to nearly 40 per thousand. The average death-rate was higher than in the previous year in every province except Assam where, despite hardships and exposure, resulting from the destruction of buildings by the earthquake, a material reduction occurred. The central provinces on the other hand have the unenviable distinction of reporting the appalling death-rate of 134 per thousand in their jail, while the Punjab had only 15 per thousand and Madras 19, a state of things which the Viceroy considers, after allowing for all causes of difference, shows variations "greater than they should be," and rates in some provinces considerably higher than they need be. Another point which is brought prominently to notice is the increase in the number of children, and especially girls, who were sent to jail last year for petty theft, due to the prevailing scarcity. This feature the report states "appears to the Government of India very unsatisfactory, and to indicate, that notwithstanding orders issued on the subject, courts do not have recourse sufficiently to alternative methods which have been prescribed for dealing with juvenile offenders." This applies specially to Madras, where the number of girls imprisoned rose in even higher proportion than in the case of boys. Regarding Bengal, where many of the jails were overcrowded, and the health of the prisoners on admission enfeebled by scarcity the Government of India observe the creditable fact that the death-rate shewed no heavy rise. The report closes with an appreciative reference to great difficulties which beset jail administration last year, and the earnestness with which these difficulties were met.

THE arrival of his Excellency General Sir Charles Nairne, K. C. B., Commander-in-Chief in India, in Bombay on Thursday morning next will be private.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR MANSFIELD CLARKE, Commanding the forces in Madras, and Lady Clarke arrived here on Saturday morning and put up at Watson's Esplanade Hotel.

AMONGST the passengers who arrived here on Saturday morning by the P. and O. Company's mail steamer Sutlej were Sir Trevor Plowden, Resident of Hyderabad, and Lady Plowden, the Hon. Mr. Justice Macpherson of the Calcutta High Court, General Brook, Sir W. de Trafford, the Hon. T. Conlan, Veterinary-Colonel Queripel, head of the Veterinary Department in India; Major R. Broome, Remount Agent; Major A. Hildebrand, R.E., General Manager of the Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Bombay, and others. Sir Trevor and Lady Plowden left for Hyderabad the same evening by the Raichore mail.

Two officers of the Indian service will, as usual, be appointed Aides-de-Camp to the new Viceroy. Lord Curzon has not yet made his selections, and nothing has so far been heard regarding his Private and Military Secretaries.

SIR WILLIAM LOCKHART will have plenty of patronage in his hands shortly after his arrival, observes a contemporary. On the 8th December General Evans must vacate the Bareilly Command owing to the age limit; on the 19th, General Stedman resigns the Burma Command, and on the 5th January, Colonel Bruce at Ferozepore is also retired by the age rules. General Hammond has declared his intention of extending his leave at Home, in which case the Rawalpindi Command will become vacant, and General Clifford must resign the Allahabad Command on the 20th January on becoming a Major-General. On the 1st April, General Corrie Bird becomes a Lieutenant-General, when the coveted command of the Punjab Frontier Force will have to be filled; and on the 2nd April Colonel Rennick, Colonel on the Staff at Delhi, must vacate on account of the age limit. More than one general officer commanding a district will probably proceed on leave next year, so there will be no lack of appointments which will have to be filled.

A THREE weeks' trial at the Bombay Criminal Sessions, one of the longest on record, resulted on Saturday last in the acquittal and discharge of Clive Durant, who was charged with abetment of conspiracy and attempted extortion of money from Mr. Jeejeebhoy Framjee Petit, grandson of Sir Dinshaw M. Petit. Mr. Justice Candy, who presided at the trial, and was assisted by a Special Jury, the majority of whom were Europeans, wound up the whole case with a lucid and exhaustive summing-up, the perfect fairness of which commanded respecful attention. The jury unanimously acquitted the accused of the second charge, and also of the first by a majority of seven to two. His lordship did not disagree, but accepted the verdict of the majority, and Durant was discharged amidst the cheers of the immense crowd in court. As the prosecution did not wish to proceed against the co-accused, Mehta, Dady, and Batlivalla, they were formally placed at the bar, and discharged.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL DE BRATH, Deputy Secretary in the Military Department, proceeds home on three months' leave next week.

A MEETING of the Viceroy's Executive Council took place on Thursday instead of Friday, in order to enable Sir Charles Nairne, who has recovered from his recent illness, to be present.

THE question of an increase to the number of officers in the Staff Corps is again before the Government of India with a view to further representations on the subject being made to the Secretary of State.

AMONGST the passengers who proceeded to Europe on Saturday this afternoon by the P. and O. Company's mail steamer Clyde, were Mr. O. T. Barrow, I. C. S., Accountant General, Bengal, and Mrs. Barrow.

THE latest issue of general orders by the Commander-in-Chief in India contains an extract from Act 5 of 1898, clearly difining the manner in which unlawful assemblies are to be dispersed when military forces are called out.

THE dates have been fixed for the annual camps-of-exercise and inspection of the East Indian Railway Volunteers at Jamalpur. The first camp begins on 23rd January, the second camp on 30th January, while the inspection will take place on the 3rd and 4th February 1899.

THE Punjab Government has granted a loan of three lakhs at four per cent. to the Simla Municipality to proceed with an extension of the water-works. Presumably the provincial Government will subscribe an equal amount from its funds for the same purpose.

THE Ordnance Department, we understand, are prepared to issue the ·303 Martini-Metford carbine to Volunteer corps in the hills. Such corps would be well advised to take it, as the carbine gives a better target up to 1,000 yards than the Lee-Metford rifle. It is an almost perfect little weapon.

As regards the Military Department Secretariat, Captain C. H. Selwyn, Officiating Deputy Secretary, and Captain Philipps, Assistant Secretary, will proceed to Calcutta, where General Maitland, Secretary, will rejoin on return from leave early in December. Colonel Barrow, now acting as Secretary, will remain in Simla during the winter.

PERHAPS the strangest pet ever kept by man was a wasp which Sir John Lubbock caught in the Pyrenees and resolved to tame. He began by teaching it to take its meals on his hand, and although the tiny creature was as first shy of going through its table d'hote on such an unusual festive board, in a very short space of time it grew to expect to be fed in that way. Sir John preserved this pet with the greatest care. True, it stung him once, but then it had every excuse for doing so. Sir John was examining it on a railway journey, and the door being opened by a ticket collector, he uncermoniously stuffed it into a bottle, and the outraged Spaniard, not feeling quite at home during the process, gave him a gentle reminder as to the proper way to treat a guest. The wasp (says a writer in *Chums*) was a pet in every sense of the word, and became so fond of its owner that it allowed itself to be stroked. It enjoyed civilisation for just nine months, when it fell ill, and although Sir John did all he could to prolong its life, it died. Many wasps have been under Sir John's observation, but he has never had such a genuine pet as this one.

WHETHER a railway is run up to Landi Kotal or not, observes the "Pioneer," that place is now tolerably easy of access. The inevitable Mr. Dhanjibhoy runs you over the 25 miles from Peshawar between 6 a.m. and 10 a.m, a change of mules and ponies taking place every four miles. As the Pass is closed at 4-30 a start back to Peshawar has to be made not later than 2-30 p.m. and the return journey is done in 3 1-2 hours. The Pass is picketted on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays. On a caravan day (Tuesdays and Fridays) thousands of camels and other beasts of burden may now be seen treading the Pass in both directions. An excellent road to the top of Suffolk Hill (3,750 feet), where the new fort is being built, has already been made by the Sappers on a gradient of one in fifteen.

IN June last the Chemical Society arranged to give a banquet to those of its past presidents who had completed 50 years' Fellowship of the Society. The gathering was looked forward to with keen expectancy, but in consequence of the death of the Senior Past President, Lord Playfair, it was postponed. The society has again considered the matter, and has decided that the banquet, which will be unique in its way, will take place on the 11th of next month at the Hotel Metropole. Sir J. H. Gilbert, F.R.S., Sir Edward Frankland, F.R.S., and Sir F. A. Abel, F.R.S., will be among those present

ON Oct. 6, at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, at some inquests held by Mr. Arthur Langham, the name of Smith was well in evidence among the persons in court. Two of the deceased persons were John Smith and Charles Smith, but not in any way related. In the first case death was due to being run over by a cab driven by Josiah Smith, and two relatives of the deceased named Smith were present to hear the evidence, besides a brother of the cabman. In the case of Charles Smith both parents were present. Inspector Walter Smith, of the City Police, was also present, and two of the jurymen were also of the same surname. Thus in all there were no less than eleven Smiths present, certainly a record for so exceptional an occasion, considering that all the persons present only totalled fifty.

A SOMEWHAT weird tale reaches the "Westminster Gazette" from Watford, where, amid the lovely surroundings of Cassiobury Park, Sir Matthew White Ridley and his family reside. For some time past, stories have been afloat amongst some of the residents as to the after-dark appearance of a mysterious man at the far end of ancient park, and several loving couples have testified in detail to his frequent and habitual wanderings near the old mill-pond.—Like Scrooge's ghost, he is reported to carry a long chain, to be the possessor of long and tangled hair, and to be garbed in a long cloak, which suspiciously bears a colourable resemblance to white! The residents now fight shy of the nooks and corners of the park. It is stated the police are keeping a watch in the neighbourhood with a view to elucidating the mystery, and considering the close proximity of the Home Secretary to the scene of action, their efforts ought to be successful. There are the usual whispers of practical jokers, but nothing beyond the numerous reports of scared pedestrains has come to light. The old water-mill in Cassiobury Park, now in disuse, has long had a reputation for being the domicile of spirits, and certain old local cronies will glibly relate to you ad lib. stories, weird and ghostly, of their appearance in the shades of night.

MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL, as Lady Macbeth in the latest revival at the Lyceum, makes her first appearance in a beautiful gown, with a close-fitting bodice like a coat of mail, covered entirely with small shining sequins, some blue, some green, and some gold, sewn so closely together that they overlap each other, and give a curiously uncanny effect, almost suggestive of a serpent's scales. Draperies of silver-grey knitted gauze form the skirt, falling back and front in long straight lines over a petticoat of dark purple gauze, while a heavy girdle of steel and copper, jewelled with coloured stones, encircles the figure just below the waist, the long ends reaching almost to the feet in front. Hanging from the shoulders there are flowing draperies of dark blue gauze, lined with crimson, while beneath them the long, tight-fitting sleeves reach below the wrist. The wonderful gown in which Mrs. Patrick Campbell, as Lady Macbeth, helps to preside over that terrible feast where Banquo's shade makes so unwelcome an appearance, is a gorgeous robe of golden tissue, glittering with multi-coloured jewelled embroideries. Various strange birds are wrought upon the golden back ground in shining garnets, emerald and other brilliantly-coloured stones, while from the shoulders there float long draperies of green gauze, lined with purple. A golden crown worn over a veil of soft white gauze gives great dignity to this costume, the regal effect being further emphasised by a magnificent Court train, in cloth of gold, which is slung from the shoulders. This train is lined with purple, and richly ornamented with jewelled embroideries.

SOME months since (says the Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*) the Viscomtesse de Janze threw open to a paying public her collection of pictures, the money derived from the admission fee being devoted to the relief of Spanish sailors and soilders wounded in the late war. Judging from what appears in a paper published for the benefit of the hotel trade, this means of raising money is to be developed to an extraordinary and even astounding extent. So much is this the case that many believe the hotel paper to have been victimised by one of those cafe or bar hoaxers of the Lemice-Terrieux type. It is calmly stated that, by paying a certain fixed sum, persons of honourable character may enter a certain number of aristocratic Parisian salons without having been introduced to the ladies who preside over these places of fashionable foregathering. The money derived from the entrance-fees is to be applied to the relief of persons, both French and foreign, who have fallen upon evil days. The payees are privileged to behold, according to the hotel paper, the great ladies of France and the upper ten thousand of Parisian society. Thus, the ordinary bourgeois, boulevardier, or man in the street who can afford a dress suit and the necessary fee will be able for a while to gaze upon the creme de la creme of the noble Faubourg, and to mingle with dukes, marquises, counts, and their stately dames. This purchasable privilege irresistibly brings to mind Boileau's famous line about the rights of the public to criticise stage plays: "C'est un-droit qu'a la porte on achete en entrant." The names of the ladies who are ready to throw open their salons in this manner are given, and as they have already received wide publication, there can be no harm in mentioning them. They are the Duchesse de la Rochefoucauld, the Duchesse d'Uzes, the Marquise di Cassa-Riera, the Vicomtesse de Janze already mentioned, and Madame de Saint-Senoch. The rumoured innovation is enough to petrify the ghosts of the grandes dames of past generations, whose salons were the resort of the wisest, the wittiest, and the most accomplished Frenchmen and foreigners of the days of the monarchs.

COLONEL MORTIMER, Inspector-General of Ordnance, Madras Command, will retire on December 9th. He will be succeeded by Lieutenant-Colonel Standbridge, Superintendent of the Gun Carriage Factory, Futehgarh. Captain C. F. Bell will then be appointed a Superintendent of a Gun Carriage Factory, but his appointment will be only pro tem in view of the probable establishment of a Central Factory for all India.

THE following are among recently proved Wills:—Sir John Cass, £13,877; Dr. John Hopkinson, £74,672; the Rev. Richard Beverley Machell, £3,113; Mr. Thomas Maclachlan, £34,959; Mr. Seth Phillips, £71,885; Mr. Henry Pigeon, £411,411; Signor Giulio Salviati, £4,715; Mr. Henry Jackson Torr, £76,918; Mr. Nicholas Lawrence van Gruissen, £53,739; Miss Emily Sarah Vansittart, £26,833.

"J. G. M." writes to the *Daily Mail*:—"Would it not be a fitting acknowledgment of the bravery and steadiness, under most trying conditions, of our Sudanese allies to invite some of them, say of Macdonald's command, to come over to England to receive the recognition of the Queen and the plaudits of the people? It would have a leavening influence on the whole Egyptian army, and the course is not without precedent. The reply suggests itself of the Indian Nabob, who, after the Mutiny, was taunted with not joining his insurrectionary countrymen. He said, 'I have stood on London Bridge.'"

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE FASHODA QUESTION.

LONDON OCT. 28.

Rumours are gaining strength that the unconditional evacuation of Fashoda is imminent.

OCT. 29.

Captain Baratier has started from Paris to return to Egypt with instructions for Major Marchand.

MAJOR MARCHAND AT KHARTOUM.

Major Marchand has unexpectedly arrived at Khartoum and leaves immediately for Cairo.

The other Frenchmen of his party remain at Fashoda.

Major Marchand stated that he thought it necessary to bring the remainder of his unfinished report himself.

MARCHAND'S RETURN UNAUTHORISED.

OCT. 29.

It is officially stated in Paris that Major Marchand quitted Fashoda enti ly on his own initiative.

THE FRENCH MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

M. Dupuy has undertaken the task of forming a new French Cabinet.

M. de Freycinet has been offered the portfolio for War but hesitates accepting the post.

THE DREYFUS CASE.

OCT. 28.

In his address to the Court of Cassation the Procurator General exhaustively and eloquently urged a revision of the Dreyfus case, and in the meantime for the Court to suspend the punishment of Dreyfus.

The proceedings are making a deep impression in Paris, where everything remains quiet.

OCT 29.

The Court of Cassation has decided upon having a supplementary enquiry involving an examination of the entire case against Dreyfus.

The Court, however, has declined to deal with the suspension penalty for the present.

OCT. 30.

The Dreyfusist papers are elated at the decision of the Court of Cassation and declare that nothing can now prevent the proclamation of Dreyfus' innocence.

The Anti-Dreyfusists, however, say that revision is in nowise certain.

Paris remains tranquil.

THE SIRDAR'S NEW TITLE.

OCT. 28.

General Kitchener's full title in the Peerage is Lord Kitchener of Khartoum and Aspall, Suffolk.

GENERAL KITCHENER'S WELCOME.

WILD ENTHUSIASM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCT. 29.

THE London correspondent of the *Pioneer* wires :—The reception of the Sirdar at Dover took him completely by surprise. Even before landing he started at the sight of the crowd thronging the pier. He was quite unprepared for the astounding scene at Victoria station on Thursday evening. Immense crowds demolished the barriers, climbed to the top of railway carriages and trucks and even the bookstalls in order to get a sight of the hero Lord Wolseley, Lord and Lady Roberts and many notabilities, who had assembled to welcome the Sirdar, had to jostle like the rest Lord Kitchener's appearance was the signal for uproarious cheering, the crowd surging around, patting him on the back and clinging on his arms He good humouredly fought his way to the waiting room, his bronzed, smiling face towering above his admirers. The police had the greatest difficulty in preventing the cab from being unhorsed and dragged through the streets. The Sirdar describes Fashoda as a pestilential swamp." He speaks of the French explorers with marked cordiality.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

BANQUET TO LORD CURZON.

LONDON, OCT. 29.

A banquet was given last night to Lord Curzon by old Etonians.

In replying to the toast of the evening Lord Curzon said, he had gladly accepted the Viceroyalty because he loved India. The British Mission in India has to maintain by justice what had been won by the sword, and the Viceroy while upholding the authority of the Queen-Empress must also regard the feelings and scruples of the natives, and at the same time secure our boundaries.

He eulogised Lord Elgin's work during a time of storm and stress and added that he would be satisfied if able to continue the work of his Etonian predecessors.

Lord Rosebery presided at the banquet and amongst those present were Bishop Welldon, Earl Minto, Mr. Balfour, Lord Harris, Lord Roberts and Lord Lansdowne.

THE IMPERIAL PILGRIMAGE.

Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Germany journeyed with an immense cavalcade from Haifa to Jaffa and from thence to Jerusalem where they are due to arrive this afternoon.

The travelling has been found most arduous owing to the torrid heat.

PLAGUE ON A SAILING SHIP.

The Barque Duchess Anne from Hongkong has arrived at San Francisco with plague aboard.

The Captain and a sailor died of the disease during the voyage.

THE TROOPING SERVICE.

The transport Nubia has arrived at Southampton.

THE PLAGUE IN VIENNA.

OCT. 30.

The nurse who was seized with plague in Vienna on the 22nd instant has died of the disease.

There has been no further spread of the pestilence.

GENERAL LOW AT POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCT. 29.

General Sir Robert Low arrived at Poona this evening. He accompanied Lady and the Misses Low who were met by General Hogg, Commanding Poona Station, after which they drove to Magdalla House.

SUICIDE AT HYDERABAD.

HYDERABAD, OCT. 29.

Sergeant-Instructor Hayes, of the Hyderabad Volunteers, committed suicide yesterday at Wondalli by shooting himself with his rifle. He had been for a week only at the Wondalli Gold Mines on Instruction duty.

THE KHYBER JIRGA.

THE TRIBESMEN'S CLAIMS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 28.

A Jirga of over eleven hundered men, representing all clans of the Khyber except the Kambar Khel was interviewed on Thursday by General Egerton. Mr. Cunningham of Kambar and twenty men attended before presenting the petitions of the Jirga and stated, that the body of clansmen in Peshawar had selected and appointed twenty or thirty deputies per clan to represent them and state their answer. These men were then pointed out and accepted as deputies by each clan separately. They handed in a written paper stating unconditionally their acceptance of the orders of Government as announced on Monday, and declared their willingness to be resposnible for the Kambar Khel, and said they guaranteed that Government could accept the Kambar Khels present as representing their clan. It appears there is a feud between two sections of Kambars, which delays their Jirga. They are patching up a truce and will doubtless come as soon as arranged.

The Jirga then presented written paper petitions as follows :---

(1.) For reduction of the salt-tax. In reply they were reminded they had already been frequently told that Government would act upon its own discretion in this matter, upon the consideration of the salt trade of India as a whole.

(2) For surrender of runaway women. They were told that the past practice in this respect could not be changed.

(3.) That certain former Khyber Maliks now in Afghanistan be permitted to return and be reappointed headmen. They were told that such men might come to Khyber, their country or Peshawar and would not be arrested or touched, but the question of appointment or acceptance of such men as Maliks could not be considered in their absence.

(4.) For the restoration of the Muwajib from the date of the last payments made. To this they were told that Government is ready to grant a tribal Muwajib with effect from three months previous to the date on which the subsidies will be restored.

Under the sixth condition it was announced, the Afridis to be fully represented in the militia. They were answered by reference to the term No. 4, with assurance that whatever strength the militia might be, Afridis would of course have their fair share of appointments to the rank and file and to native officerships with other clans or classes.

(5.) For compensation for mills destroyed at Ali Masjid during the war. They were told that this could not be granted. It was a loss which was incidental to the war. Simlarly they had done damage to the forts and buildings for which Government had not exacted satisfaction in full.

(6.) Compensation for any land that might be taken up for the railway. They were answered that compensasion would no doubt be granted according to the value of the land taken.

(7.) That their women and Muhammadan women in general be not sent or allowed to go to the Mission hospital at Peshawar. To this the reply was that Government sent no one there. They could please themselves.

INDIAN JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

GOVERNMENT REPORT.

OCT. 29.

The Government report on the Indian Joint Stock Companies in the year ending April last is to-day published, and shows that Bengal continues slightly ahead in the total paid-up capital, the invested amounts now being fourteen crores in Bengal, thirteen in Bombay, and two in Madras. The significant fact however is brought out, that whereas in Bengal the increase in paid-up capital last year was a little over one per cent. of the whole, in Bombay it was ten and in Madras nineteen per cent, the report adding that while a substantial expansion occurred in paid-up capital applied to cotton and jute manufacture and to navigation, railway and mining, the same does not apply to tea and coffee planting where a decrease instead of an increase is reported. Another feature is the remarkable collapse which occurred last year in the so-called Provident Companies in Bengal of which no less than 114 were driven into liquidation, owing, the report states, to insufficient capital and complete disregard of recognised actuarial principles.

IMPERIAL PENNY POSTAGE.

The following British Possessions will participate with India and the Mother Conntry in the Imperial Penny Postage Scheme which comes into force from Christmas Day next :—Canada, Cyprus, British East Africa Uganda, Zanzibar, British Central Africa, Niger Coast Protectorate, Niger Company's Territory, Hong Kong, Straits Settlements, Ceylon, Seychelles, the Gambia, Sierra Leone, Gold Coast Colony, Lagas, Gibraltar, St. Helena, Fiji, the Falkland Islands, Turks Islands, Trinidad, Tobago, Grenada, St. Luica, St. Vincent, Antigua, St. Christopher, Nevis, Dominica Montserrat and the Virgin Islands. The inclusion of other British Possessions notably Cape Colony, Natal and Newfoundland will probably have been definitely arranged in time to participate when the new scheme commences. Other additions will be notified as they come in.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

Lieutenant Heinemann, Middlesex Regiment, has declined the appointment in the Army Service Corps for which he had recently been selected.

Captain H. T. Arnold, Acting Paymaster, Wiltshires, has been granted six months' leave at Home.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, OCT. 28.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Mombassa arrived here this morning.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Peninsular arrived here this afternoon.

LONDON, OCT. 28.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora left here this afternoon.

HONGKONG, OCT. 29.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Bengal arrived here from Bombay, at daylight to-day.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Parramatta left here this afternoon for Bombay.

COLOMBO, OCT 29.

The P. and O. Company s. s. Ballaarat arrived here from Bombay at daylight to-day.

OCT. 30.

Mail steamer Malta from Calcutta arrived.

French mail steamer Dupleix from Calcutta arrived.

SINGAPORE, OCT. 29.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Bombay (extra) arrived here from Bombay, this morning.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Bormida from Bombay, arrived at Hongkong, on the 29th instant.

The homeward bound s. s. Laos, arrived at Aden on Sunday, the 30th inst., at 4 a.m. She left Bombay on the 25th inst.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCT. 28.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur 2 20-32

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols 109
3 per cent. Rentes........................ 102 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan........................ 112 7-8
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper 61 5-8
Bar Silver 28

The sum of about £100,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

AT Beaconsfield, Bucks, on October 10, Thomas Firth Woodward, appeared on remand charged with attempting to disinter the remains of William Penn from the grave in the Friends' burial ground at Jordan, near Chalfont St. Giles, Bucks. Inspector Pearman said the trustees of the burial ground wished to withdraw the charge, and Mr. Corbett, brother-in-law of accused, said he had come to take charge of the latter, who had been confined in an asylum, but escaped last September. He produced certificates, and the Bench accordingly discharged the accused.

THE REGATTA AND VENETIAN FETE.

IT has been a long time since the people of Bombay have gathered together in such crowds as they did at Bandora on Saturday. Natives and Europeans alike seemed intent on having a day out, and the Traffic staff of the B. B. and C. I, Railway must have had a busy time of it. Early in the afternoon crowds began to gather in the enclosures by Bandora creek, and when the first special train arrived about 4 o'clock the place seemed alive with people. Of the Regatta itself there is not much to be written It was like most of them, exceptionally dull, except to those actually taking part. The challenge fours aroused a certain amount of interest, but Bombay won very easly. The best race of the afternoon was the Bungalow Fours which was won by the Elephanta Flat in great style. The final heat of this race was rowed by moonlight, no doubt a picturesque idea, but rather hard on the competitors. The Reggatta over, the crowd which was growing denser every minute was entertained by the nigger minstrels who, besides entertaining the company with songs, introduced some extremely good gymnastic feats into their performance which were greatly appreciated, About 6-30 the people began to spread about, some to go away, others to dine in the enclosure, and a good many to feed picnic style in the open. About 8-45 a rocket was sent up as a signal that the Fireworks were about to begin, and a general stampede took place to the other end of the enclosure where the set pieces were erected. For nearly half an hour the people of Bombay were treated to as fine an exhibition of fireworks as have ever been seen in this city, and then boom ! went a gun from the forts, and the event of the evening had begun. The attack by the fleet, the repulse the rally and the second, attack were all carried through in splendid style, and the grand finale when the enemy having landed fired the town, and the defenders were seen retreating out of the forts was worth going a long way to see.

The whole idea was very original and was carried out in first class style No expense was spared to make it a success. "The proof of the pudding is in the eating." Thousands of people went to witness the show and apparently enjoyed themselves most thoroughly, and it may safely be said that the show was a huge success. The illuminations all round were most artistic, and the liberal display of bunting which adorned Bandora Station, all helped to give a cheery air to the proceedings. The Railway Bridge over the creek was a blaze of different coloured lights, while the road from the station to the enclosure was also provided with brilliant illuminations, Gondolas floating about, lit up from bow to stern, with different colored lamps, here and there a yacht without her sails decorated with Chinese lanterns, transformed the creek for the time being into a minature fairyland, Thus ended an entertainment which will long be remembered by those who saw it, and the rush for home began. Over this we will draw a veil. The crowd on its way to the station would not make a pleasant memory—it is best forgotten, The results of the regatta were as follows.

PAIR OARS.

Finals.

C O Campbell, F J B Hutchinson } beat { A. Waller, W A Haig Brown

BUNGALOW FOURS.

1st Heat.

Elephanta Flat		Onion Lodge
H A'c Bergue W P Pechey W F Skene C G Webster	beat	HR Martin W M Ross I A Dredge J A Jeffery

2nd Heat.

H M S Magdala

C O Campbell, H Dobbin, E W Huddlestone, A U Courage — Rowed Over

Final

Elephanta Flat beat H M S Magdala

CHALLENGE FOURS.

Bombay		Madras
A J T Turner W F D Fisher J Pollard C P R Young Cox R M Watson Smythe	beat	C R Taylor D G Dunbar C R S Walker C G Todhunter Cox W G Molesworth

SINGLE SCULLING.

Final.

D N Graham beat H B Learoyd

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 14TH OCTOBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Sutlej, Captain A. Symons, with the overland mails of the 14th October, arrived in Bombay harbour at 5 o'clock on Saturday morning. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Astell Mr H W	Low Lt Genl Sir R C and Lady and 3 Misses
Bartholemew Miss	Mackay Mr E A
Blair Mr A H	Merrywether Capt and Mrs
Brown Rev C H	Mayne Mr and Mrs Caryton
Chalk Mr O	Plowden Lady
Campbell Mrs	Price Rev J and Mrs
Court Miss	Parker Miss
Dobbs Maj C H	Pendlebury Miss
Flowers Mr A	Pink Mr
Frewen Mrs	Ross Mr R W
Hunter Mrs and infant	Smith Mrs Mancrieff
Hanson Mrs J and infant	Sisson Miss Mabel
Humfrees Mr Mrs 2 infts and niece	Tipping Mr and Mrs L
Jones Miss E	Way Dr

FROM MARSEILLES.

Armstrong Mr and Mrs C H	Long Mrs and child
Bretherton Mr and Mrs	Miller Miss Nora
Bretherton Trafford Sir W	Miller Mr G A
[illegible] Mrs C	Marsham Mrs
Beadon Capt J C	Mackenzie Col S
Broome Major R	Maries Mr and Mrs C
Boileau Mr H W	Macpherson Hon Justice
Boxwell Mr F	Monerieff Mr I B
Bovill Dr E	Milne Mr J S
Blakesley Mr W H	Manifred Surg Capt C E
Beattie Mr	Misses 2 Beadon
Brind Mr J	Moore Miss
Brook Genl	Osgood Mr E R
Cooper Mr S S	Oldham Mr R D
Coulan Hon T	O'Leary Mr
Convella Mr W A	Pearson Mr and Mrs J
Currie Major and Mrs	Plowden Sir Trivor and Lady Chichila and infant
Darrock Capt and Mrs	Peddie Miss
Donne Lt Col	Peck Mr
Evans Surgn Major and Mrs	Queripel Vet Lieut Col
Fraser Mr and Mrs Nelson	Richardson Miss
Fox Mr C E	Robertson Mr L
Godfrey Mr and Mrs	Roberts Surg Capt and Mrs
Greig Mr I K	Robertson Mr L J
Heckle Mr Mrs J and child	Stone Mr E H and Mrs
Hilderbrand Major A	Short Mr
Hill Mr A	Smith Mrs Sydney and infant
Henery Mr E R	Stewart Mr J and Mrs
Huddlestone Mr Mrs and child	Sandilands Mr P A
Hibbert Mr J	Spicer Mr I B
Jacobs Mr and Mrs J E	Storuten Miss
Knox Capt A R	Sandilands Mr H H
Kuper Maj C B	Setons Lt
Kaye Mr W	Thomson Mr E
Llewhellan Mr and Mrs	Theakston Mr E
Langford Miss	Tretheway Mr A W
Lombard Mr J W L	Taylor Mr D
Lindsay Mr and Mrs B and child	Vanderkirk Lt
Luckman Rev and Mrs	Wood Mr and Mrs J B
Lomax Mr and Mrs R T	Walker Mr E C
Long Mr H J	Watt Mr T A
	Woods Mr V

FROM BRINDISI.

Clarke Mr D	Ranger Mr G O
Fanshawe Mr N C	Sharpe Mr C
Jaubert Surgn Lt Col	Till Mr
Paschkorsky Mr	

FROM ADEN.

Howlett Mr E C	Roche Mr J D

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

OCTOBER 30.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadis Teneriffe, perfect, Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan Del Sur and accepted at sender's risk.

Cable Bolama Bissao interrupted.

Cable St. Louis (Senegal) to Fernando De Noronha interrupted.

Cable Gibraltar Tangier interrupted.

Line Saigon Bangkok interrupted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 30th October, 1898.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	29	9	30 a.m.	13	17
Teheran	28	12	40 p.m.	..	40
Suez	30	1	15 p.m.	..	13

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of the 30th October, 1898.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	--	16	--	5
" Karachi	...	10	--	1
" Madras	...	[illegible]	--	1

THE KOLHAPUR RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCT. 29.

THE second day's races came off successfully this afternoon. The weather was sultry, attendance was better than first day. The following are the details;—

1ST RACE.—The Madhol Plate.—Distance—7 Furlongs. Rs. 350. Winners—Winner Rs. 200, 2nd Rs. 100, 3rd Rs. 50. For Arab Horses, Maidens. Weight—W. A, Penalties—Winner race value Rs. 150 once 4lbs., twice 7lbs., oftener 10lbs. Allowance—Galloways 7lbs.

Aga Mirza Ahmed's b a g Charter 7st 13lbs, Ebrahim 1
Mr Ali bin Ameer's b a g Hyderi 8st 3lbs, Soda 2
Mr Farmers' g a h Merrily 9st 1lb Gibbs........ 3

2ND RACE.—Kolahpur Pony Derby.—Distance—6 Furlongs. Rs. 1,100. Winner Rs. 950, 2nd Rs. 100, 3rd Rs. 50. Arab and C. B. Ponies, Weight 13-2 to carry 9st. W. I. Penalties. Winner once 4 lbs, twice 7 lbs. oftener 10lbs. Winner of a Race value Rs. 1,500 or and upwards at Poona Races 1898, 7lbs. in addition to above penalties. Allowances, Maidens 1st May. 1898, 3lbs. Maidens 4lbs. (accumulative.)

Maharaja of Kolahapur's c a p Panala 8st 7lbs, Gibbs...... 1
Mr D D's c a p Mutkar 8st 7lbs Gunga 2
Col. Beaver's g a g Albatross 7st Oneill 3

3RD RACE.—The Southern Mahratta Stakes.—Distance—5 Furlongs, Rs. 1,100. Winner Rs. 950, 2nd Rs. 100, 3rd Rs. 50. For Arab and C. B. Galloways, 13 3 and under which have not won a race value Rs. 1,500. Weight—13-3 to carry 9st. 3lbs. W. I. Penalties.—Winners, once 4lbs, twice 7lbs, oftener 10lbs. Winner of race value Rs. 1,000 and upwards to carry 4lbs. extra, Allowances.—Maidens 1st May, 1898, 3lbs. Maidens 4lbs. (accumulative.)

Mr Farmer's g a p Orphan, 8st 6lb, Gibbs 1
Mr R B,s b a g Romeo, 8 st 4lbs, Ebrahim 2
Mr B A Davur's cag Rishan, 8st 10lbs, Greenhalgh 3

4TH RACE.—The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Cup.—Distance—1½ Miles. Rs. 2,300. Winners—Winner Rs. 2,000, 2nd Rs. 200, 3rd Rs. 100. For all Arabs and Bombay Presidency and Nizam's C. Bs. Weight—Handicap. Handicap to be published by 8 a. m. on Friday 28th October.

Mr Lyndon's c a h Eclipse, 7st 8lbs, O'neill 1
Mr AdamYar Mahomed's b a h Chieftain, 7st 7lbs Chuggan. 2
Mr Hyde's b c b m Evensong, 9st 5lb, Ebrahim........ 3

5THRACE.—The Stewards' Plate.—Distance—1 Mile. Rs. 750. Winner Rs. 700, 2nd Rs. 50. For all Galloways 14 hands and under. Weight—Handicap to be published by 8 a. m. on Friday 28th October.

Major Gough's c aus m The Fawn 8st 2lbs Gibbs........ 1
H H Aga Khans' b aus g Helios 7st 6lbs Heeroo 2
Lt-Col Monteith's b aus m Nancy 9st 7lbs Greenhalf 3

6TH RACE.—The October Stakes.—Distance—6 Furlongs.—Winner Rs. 200, 2nd Rs. 100, 3rd Rs. 50. For Arab and C. Bs. 13-3 and under. Maiden Weight handicap.

Mr S A W's g a g Midnight 7st 7lbs Chuggan........ 1
Mr A M Bushari's g a g Liverpool 9st 6lbs Greenhalf 2
Chief of Kagals g a g Special 8st 5lbs Ebrahim 3

ARRIVAL OF SIR ROBERT LOW, G.C.B.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR ROBERT CUNLIFFE LOW G.C.B., who has been appointed to the Command of the Forces at Bombay, arrived here on Saturday morning, in Company of Lady and three misses Low, by the P. and O. Company's steam ship Sutlej, and was accorded an official landing at the Apollo Bunder. The mail steamer conveying the Lieutenant-General and Lady Low, arrived in the harbour at 4 o'clock in the morning and about an hour after cast anchor off the Apollo Bunder. At 6-30 a.m. a deputation consisting of Brigadier-General A. G. Creagh, C.B., R.A., Commanding the Bombay District; Major E. C. Bethune, Officiating Assistant-Adjutant-General ; Major H. Stanton, R.A., Assistant Military Secretary to the Lieutenant-General ; Captain R. B. Low, 9th Bengal Lancers, Aide-de-Camp to the General; and Commander Holland, R.I.M., left the Apollo Bunder in the Royal Indian Marine steam launch Wren to receive Sir Robert Low on board the steamer. In the mean time a number of officers Commanding Corps, Heads of Departments and the Staff Officers arrived and assembled in the passengers' pavilion to meet the Lieutenant-General. A guard-of-honour of the 1st Battalion King's Shropshire Light Infantry consisting of 50 rank-and-file with band and regimental colours was drawn up in review order at the Bunder under Captain Hicks and Lieutenant Rundle. Amongst those present were Brigadier General A. G. Creagh ; Lieutenant Colonel Reilly, Chief Commissariat Officer ; Lieutenant Colonel G, M. Stevens, Commanding the Royal Artillery ; Colonel F. S. Stokes, Assistant Adjutant General ; Colonel G. W. R. Hay, I.M.S., Principal Medical Officer ; Lieutenant Colonel C. H. Collette, Commanding the Shropshire Light Infantry ; Lieutenant Colonel Beckham, Commanding the 25th Native Infantry ; Major E. C. Bethune ; Major G. R. C. Westropp, Chief Commissariat Officer ; Major G. Turner Jones, R.E., Executive Engineer, Military Works ; Major G. W. Mitchell of the 21st Native Infantry ; Captain C. G. Carnegy, Officiating Deputy Assistant Adjutant General; Captain St.J.A.D. Muter, R. A., Ordnance Officer, in charge of the Arsenal; Captain G. S. Broome, Officiating Deputy Assistant Adjutant General ; Captain Foot of the Royal Artillery ; Commander Holland, R.I.M. and Captain Baker, Transport Officer. At 7 o'clock General Low in company of the members of the deputation left in the steam launch Wren for the Bunder, where on arrival at the Pier Head, Colonel Stokes went down the steps and received the Lieutenant General on landing, the land battery firing a salute of fifteen guns. General Low in company of his staff and General Creagh and Major Bethune, walked up to the guard-of-honour, which presented arms and the band played the National Anthem. The Lieutenant General then went round and inspected the Guard-of-honour, who appeared smart in their summer uniform. After conversing with Captain Hicks, the officer in charge of the Guard-of-honour, General Low returned to the pavilion, where General Creagh introduced to him the officers Commanding the corps and the Heads of Departments, with each of whom he had a short conversation. During their brief sojourn in Bombay, Sir Robert and Lady Low and their daughters put up at the Annexe of the Esplanade Hotel.

DEPARTURE FOR POONA.

Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Low, accompanied by Lady and three Misses Low and the members of the staff, Major Stanton and Captain Low, left for Poona from the Victoria Terminus by the 2 o'clock train on Saturday, the departure being private. General and Lady Low drove from the Esplanade Hotel Annexe to the Victoria Terminus, where the General was met by Brigadier General Creagh, Commanding the Bombay District, and Captain Broome, Officiating Deputy Assistant Adjutant General. A salute of fifteen guns was fired from the saluting Battery to announce the departure.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE services of Major Davidson, Ordnance Officer 3rd class, have been replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief, with effect from the 15th December.

Lieutenant Percy-Smith, Unattached List, now serving with the 1st Battalion Royal Fusiliers, has been appointed to the 1st Lancers Hyderabad Contingent.

Captain Clay, officiating Staff Captain, Intelligence Branch, will be confirmed in that appointment, in succession to Major Stanton, appointed Assistant Military Secretary to Sir R. Low.

The tenure of the appointment of Lieutenant Christie, Royal Irish Rifles, as Staff Officer of the Colaba Depot, has been extended to January 1899, when he will embark for England with his battalion.

Lieutenant Macquoid, Staff Lieutenant, Intelligence Branch, Burma, has been granted one year's leave to England on urgent private affairs.

The following appointments are made :—

Native Mountain Artillery.—Lieutenant Boyd, No. 2 Field Battery Hyderabad Contingent, to be a Subaltern No. 2 (Derajat) Battery, vice Brett, promoted.

40th Pathans.—Lieutenant Leslie, Royal West Kent Regiment, to be Officiating Wing Officer.

4th Sikh Infantry.—Lieutenant Beadon to be Adjutant, vice Harman, vacated.

3rd Madras Lancers.—Lieutenant Claridge to be Adjutant.

11th Madras Infantry.—Captain Hay to be 2nd-in-Command, vice Elston retired.

2nd Infantry Hyderabad Contingent.—2nd-Lieutenant Richards, Bedfordshire Regiment, to be Officiating Wing Officer.

The undermention has passed the examination and is tactically fitted for promotion to the rank of substantive Lieutenant-Colonel :—Major Hill Wiltshire Regiment.

The undermentioned officers have passed the examination and are tactically fitted for appointment to the permanent command of a native regiment :—Major Mitchell, 21st Bombay Infantry ; Major Hogge, 12th Bombay Infantry.

It is notified that Army Order No. 60 of 1898, under which a limited number of recruits for infantry of the line may be enlisted for three years in the Army and nine years in the Reserve service, is not applicable to men who enlist in British Infantry regiments in India.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, OCT. 14.

THE FASHODA QUESTION.

THE important series of despatches and telegrams regarding the Fashoda affairs which have this week created such a great sensation throughout world and even robbed the first stage of the Kaiser's grand tour of the *eclat* with which in different circumstances it would have been accompanied were quietly issued to the newspapers on Sunday night. The correspondent appears in the form of a Parliamentary paper and without the appendix occupies upwards of four columns of print. The period covered is December 10th 1897, to the 3rd of the present month. Writing on the former date our Ambassador in Paris, Sir Edmund Monson, intimated that he had acquainted the French Government with the refusal of this country to admit for a moment the claim of any other Power to occupy any part of the Nile Valley. In his note to the then French Foreign Minister, M. Hanotaux, Sir E. Monson called attention to Sir Edward Grey's celebrated declaration of 1895, adding that her Majesty's present Government adhere to the language thus employed by their predecessors. M. Hanotaux replied on December 24 repeating the reservations which he says the French Government has never failed to express when questions relating to the Nile Valley have been raised, and pointing out that Sir E. Grey's declaration gave rise to an immediate protest. On August 2, Lord Salisbury sent instructions to Lord Cromer as to the steps to be taken after the fall of Omdurman, wrote : "In dealing with any French or Abyssinian authorities who might be encountered on or near the Blue or White Nile, nothing was to be said or done which would in any way imply a recognition on behalf of her Majesty's Government, of a title to possession, on behalf of France or Abyssinia, of any portion of the Nile Valley." The next document, a very interesting one, is from Sir E. Monson to Lord Salisbury and is dated the 7th ult. Sir Edmund on that day attended Mr. Delcasse's reception at the Quai d'Orsay, and he hastened to telegraph the result of his interview with the French Foreign Minister. A fuller account of the conversation is given in an extract from a written despatch dated 8th September. M. Delcasse began by congratulating Sir Edmund upon the Sirdar's "brilliant feat of arms," and then adverted to the possible meeting of the British commander and the French officer. Major Marchand had been distinctly told that he is nothing but an "emissary of civilization," and that he has no authority to assume the decision of questions of right, which appertain exclusively to the competence of the British and French Governments. He had been warned to take no steps whatever which may give rise to local conflicts. M. Delcasse hoped that instructions would be given on the British side to prevent a collision. He then referred to a previous conversation, in which he had expressed his conviction that all outstanding differences between the two countries might be amicably arranged by the exercise of patience and conciliation. He repeated that the Government of the Republic held this view most strongly, and that they were consequently anxious to avoid local disputes. Sir E. Monson after promising to convey this intimation to Lord Salisbury said, since the Minister had spoken of the possibility of meeting between our gunboats and the Marchand expedition, would M. Delcasse say where that expedition is, and whether he had any recent news from Captain Marchand himself. M. Delcasse replied that he had within the last 48 hours had news "of" (he did not say "from") Captain Marchand, but that it could not be said to be recent, as it had taken a long time to reach France. In an interview on the 18th September, Sir Edward Monson made quite plain to M. Delcasse the strong line that the British Government intended to maintain with reference to Fashoda. It was on this occasion that M. Delcasse stated that "there is no Marchand Mission." adding :—In 1892 and 1893 M. Liotard was sent to the Upper Ubanghi as Commissioner, with instructions to secure French interests in the north-east. M. Marchand had been appointed one of his subordinates, and received all his orders from M. Loitard. There could be no doubt that for a long time past the whole region of the Bahr-el-Ghazal had been out of the influence of Egypt. If the newspapers' stories were true, Fashoda itself had not been an occupied post of the Egyptian Government when taken possession of by the (supposed) Marchand expedition. I quote what follows in Sir E. Monson's language :—I said to his Excellency that I must tell him very frankly that the situation on the Upper Nile is a dangerous one. I must refer him again to your lordship's telegram of the 9th inst.; and I must state distinctly that Fashoda falls within the territories therein designated as dependencies of the Khalifate, and that her Majesty's Government are determined to hold to the decision already announced to him. It was right that I should state to him categorically that they would not consent to a compromise ("one consentira jamais a transiger ") on this point.

For the rest we had no wish to pick a quarrel ; but having long ago given a warning, I could not see how we could now cause surprise if we resent a step which we had cautioned France not to take. In the course of the conversation on this occasion M. Delcasse stated that in 1893 the Sudan was lost to Egypt, and that in advancing towards thr Nile France was only imitating England, who, on her side, was undertaking the conquest of the Equatorial Province. On September 25th M. Rennell Rodd (Lord Cromers *locum tenens*) conveyed to London an offer by the Sirdar to send a special steamer to bring down Major Marchand and this offer was repeated the following day. The French Government to whom the Sirdars offer was in due course conveyed did not accept it, but instead proposed to communicate with Major Marchand by telegraph. On this occasion. Sept, 27, there was another important conversation with reference to the general situation. Sir E. Monson says :—I told M. Delcasse that in reply I must conclude from the language which he had held that the French Government had decided that they would not recall M. Marchand before receiving his report, and asked if I was right in this conclusion. I pointed out to his Excellency that M. Marchand himself is stated to be desirous of retiring from his position which appeared to be a disagreeable one. Such being the case, I must urgently press him to tell me whether he refused at once to recall M. Marchand. After considering his reply for some few minutes, his Excellency said that he himself was ready to discuss the question in the most conciliatory spirit, but I must not ask him for the impossible. I pointed out that your lordship's telegram of the 9th inst., which I had communicated to him at the time, had made him aware that her Majesty's Government considered that there could be no discussion upon such questions as the right of Egypt to Fashoda. On the following day Lord Salisbury intimated the consent of the British Government to the despatch of the message to "a French explorer who is on the Upper Nile in a difficult position." The Foreign Secretary added that much uneasiness would be created in this country by a prolongation of the existing state of affairs, and that it would become necessary for the Government to make some publication of the facts without delay. On October 3 Lord Salisbury notified the transmission of the message to M. Marchand, and requested the Ambassador to inform M Delcasse that compliance with his request in this matter does not imply the slightest modification of the views of the British Goverument ; that whether in times of Egyptian or Dervish dominion the region in which M. Marchand was found has never been without an owner ; and that, in the view of her Majesty's Government, his expedition into it with an escort of 100 Senegalese troops has no political effect, nor can any political significance be attached to it. One interesting though not important point is cleared up by the Parliamentarians. It was stated in some of the accounts of the Sirdar's mission that both the British and Egyptian flags were hoisted at Fashoda. This statement was denied and re-affirmed. It now appears that only the Egyptian flag was displayed.

PUBLIC OPINION IN ENGLAND.

The immediate effect of the publication of the Fashoda correspondence is almost to rehabilitate Lord Salisbury as Foreign Minister, and if he stands to his guns, he stands a chance of being completely rehabilitated. Never had a Minister such a splendid backing. There is absolutely no panic and no angry excitement—the feeling pervading the whole nation is one of quiet determination, to insist, whatever may be the consequences, on the French evacuation of Fashoda as a preliminary step to negotiations. The "Beaconsfieldian" speech of Lord Rosebery has met with a chorus of approval, and I have not yet one person who agrees with the singular opinion expressed by leading French journals, that the Epsom pronouncement was intended as an attack upon Lord Salisbury ! Apart from the manner in which Lord Rosebery dealt with the Fashoda question there was much in his remarks to account for the extraordinarily warm praise bestowed upon it in so many quarters. It was time some one in Lord Rosebery's position replied to the taunts daily repeated in the capitals of all the Continental nations that England, do what you will to her, will never fight. Great Britain said Lord Rosebury has been treated rather too much as what the French call a negligible quantity in recent periods. There has been a disposition in the last two or three years to encroach and impinge on the rights of England in various parts of the world in a way which is not gratifying to Englishmen, and which I do not think is calculated to promote those cordial relations with other Powers, which it must be the wish of a great commercial Empire like ours to cultivate. The present Government has shown no want of conciliation ; some may think that they have gone too far in the path of conciliation in various parts of the world ; but it is no part of my province to discuss that question to-night. It is outside the limits I have set myself. But for my purpose all I wish to say is that Great Britain has been conciliatory and that her conciliatory disposition has been widely misunderstood. He proceeded :—" If the nations of the world are under the impression that the ancient spirit of Great Britain is dead, or that her resources are weakened, or her population less determined than ever it was to maintain the rights and the honour of its flag, they make a mistake which can only end in a disastrious conflagration. The strength of ministries in this country with regard to foreign affairs does not lie in the votes they can command in either House of Parliament ; it lies in the intrepid spirit of a united people. If they are not the channels and the mouthpiece of that spirit they will cease to exist and be succeeded by Ministers who are." These are sound sentiments and already they seem to have had a moderating effect on the Chanomists *outre manche*.

THE PLAGUE COMMISSION.

The first intimation given to the public here of the decision arrived at to appoint a Plague Commission was contained in a speech delivered by the Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for India, the Earl of Onslow at the opening of a constitutional club at Woking last Friday. The objects of the Commission as defined by his lordship are to obtain a trustworthy scientific opinion as to the manner in which the disease is communicated, the causes of the outbreaks in different parts of India, and the circumstances influencing their growth and decline. The commission which will consist of a president and two scientific experts to be chosen in this country, and one or two civilians of large experience—the telegraph informs us of the appointment of Mr. Hewett and Mr. Cumine—selected by the Government of India will also inquire into the effects of the various systems of curative and preventive inoculation in use during the past two years. Lord Onslow was careful to point out that the coming inquiry is not intended to be in any way a reflection on the plague administration hitherto adopted and the disclaimer was indeed superfluous, for though some mistakes may have been unwittingly made everyone at home gives credit to Lord Sandhursts' Government for the energetic manner in which they have grappled with their formidable difficulties and for their readiness to profit by experience. Among the experts there is, so far as I can gather, a unanimous feeling that great public advantage may be expected from the investigations constituted on the lines indicated by Lord Onslow. There is a good deal of important information floating about regarding both the pathology of plague and the administrative methods employed hitherto for restraining its advance in India. Your late Senior member of Council, Mr. H. M. Birdwood, C. S. I., made the attempt to bring much of this information to a focus in the admirable papers he read before the Indian Section of the Society of Arts and the Manchester Geographical Society ; but those papers were restricted in their scope by the limitations of time necessarily imposed on a public lecture. They suggest however many directions in which investigation can now be profitably pushed by a small commission of scientific experts aided or possibly guided by officers with Indian experience who have had some practice in the art of dealing with evidence. The more full the inquiry the more will it become evident that deliberation alone will not suffice. Effective action must be taken now and for all time to eradicate plague germs from perennial plague centres in India and elsewhere. If this is done, then full effect will have been given to the suggestion at the close of Mr. Birdword's Manchester paper. After quoting Lord Sandhursts' remarks on the re-housing of the poor of your city Mr. Birdwood observed :—" These generous words, prompted by sympathy with a suffering population and by true apprehension also of our duty in the face of dangers, capable if not restrained of indefinite and infinite expansion, will find an echo in the hearts of all who have been watching with anxiety the recent progress of events in Bombay. If the efforts there made could be supplemented by a comprehensive measure, such perhaps as might be possible for the India Office to initiate in concert with the Foreign Office for the suppression of the plague in recognised centres of pestilence on the southern slopes of the Himalayas, and in the mountain valleys of Yunnan, and possibly elsewhere in the Far East and in near Asia, then it might be possible also for us to hope that the present generation may yet witness the extinction of the most deadly disease which has afflicted the human race for the past two thousand years." If Lord Onslow has strictly defined the reference to be given to the Commission, its duties would seem to be scarcely so comprehensive as Mr. Birdwood desires.

THE VICEROY DESIGNATE.

There is some curiosity here and possibly may be in India also to know whether it will be correct to speak of the Viceroy designate merely as Lord Curzon or to give him his full title. In ordinary practice one does not say Lord Roberts of Kandahar but merely Lord Roberts ; but it is usual to give Lord Stanley of Alderley his full title to distinguish him from the Lord Stanley heir to the Earldon of Derby. Similar instances that occur to me are Lord Hamilton of Dalzell, Lord Howard of Glossop, Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, Lord Minteagle of Brandon, Lord Napier of Magdala and Lord Russell of Killowen. As there is another Lord Curzon in the person of Viscount Curzon, M.P., eldest son and heir of the Earl of Horve, this rule it has been supposed would be followed in the case of the newly appointed Viceroy. Any doubt there may still be on the subject can be at once removed. His Lordship himself signs "Curzon of Kedleston." That settles the matter. He will be known not as Lord Curzon but as Lord Curzon of Kedleston. Some day I suppose this tittle will be altered to Earl of Keddleston. The Viceroy designate and Lady Curzon of Kedleston are still at Cromer enjoying the bracing air of the East Coast. His Lordship is overwhelmed with invitations to take part in this or that public event, but he is reducing as far as possible the occasions on which he will be required to speak before leaving England, his wish being to confine them to functions of a personal or social character. In this category must be included the complementary dinner to be given to him in conjunction with the New Governor General of Canada, Lord Minto, and the Bishop Designate of Calcutta by Etonians. This gathering which cannot fail to be one of great interest will take place at the Cafe Monico this day fortnight and is to be presided over by Lord Rosebery. The Committee in whose hands are the arrangements, consist of the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Hon. St. John Brodrick, M.P., whose appointment as the successor of Lord Curzon of Kedleston at the Foreign Office is officially announced this morning, the Hon. Alfred Lyttelton, M.P., Mr Walter Durnford and Lord George Hamilton's Parliamentary private Secretary, Mr. Gerald Loder M P. The following appears in to-day's issue of the *Chronicle* :—"We understand that to mark his satisfaction at his daughter having been the first American lady to become Vicereine of India, Mr. Leiter is about to present Lord and Lady Curzon with a London residence. A correspondent has seen the house Mr. Leiter proposes to buy, and states that it is in the heart of diplomatic London. It is not proposed that Lord and Lady Curzon will occupy it before their return from India, but it will always be at Lady Curzon's disposal should she visit England during her husband's Viceroyalty." What and where is the "heart of diplomatic London ?" Mayfair we know, Belgravia we know, Clubland we know, but what is "diplomatic London." If it means the homes of foreign diplomatic representatives the

expression is very vague, for they are scattered all over the south-western and western districts of the metropolis. Some live in Belgravia, some in Mayfair, some in Westminster, some in South Kensington, and at least one in Marylebone. An irreverent American friend of mine, who by the way greatly admires Lady Curzon of Kedleston, and who first called my attention to the *Daily Chronicle* says he guesses the Chicago boss "proposes to buy" one of the Royal palaces.

LORD CROMER AND THE VICEROYALTY.

It has been stated more or less vaguely that the appointment of Viceroy of India was in the first instance offered to Lord Cromer. The statement is perfectly correct, and the circumstances in which the offer was made were very complimentary to the eminent statesman whose name will ever be remembered in connection with the consolidation of British influence—I suppose I must not say British rule, though that is what it is—in Egypt. The Queen herself sent for Lord Cromer and personally requested him to be the Earl of Elgin's successor. Lord Cromer desired to be excused for family reasons. The state of Lady Cromer's health was, and is such, that if no other obstacle presented itself it would have entailed a great sacrifice to accept a post for which he is in many ways so eminently qualified. Lady Cromer, though an inprovement is reported to-day, is I regret to say, in a precarious condition. I am still of opinion that Lord Balfour of Burleigh did not refuse the post and he is to be condoled with for the free use that was made of his name by imaginative paragraph writers. To be referred to in the papers almost daily as the destined appointee and then not to be chosen after all, is a decidedly unpleasant experience, which others besides the burly and good-natured Lord Balfour of Burleigh have had to endure as philosophically as possible. Lord Balfour of Burleigh is I am aftaid rather unlucky. He was in 1889 a candidate for the Chairmanship of Committees in the House of Lords to which the comparatively handsome salary of £2,500 per annum is attached. He was Lord Salisbury's nominee, but the matter was not decided by a strictly party vote and his opponent, the Earl of Morley, a Liberal Unionist, was elected.

THE NEW REGIME.—A FORECAST.

There is a certain *vraisemblance* in the interesting communication that the *Daily News* publishes rather prominently this morning with reference to Mr. Dawkin's appointment as Financial Member of Council "Mr. Dawkins" writes the *Daily News'* correspondent "is a strong man and I understand that the new Viceroyalty is not to be one of military adventure or of too rapid railway extension, but one of retrenchment and of fiscal and administrative improvement. This will be a disappointment to the Simla military people; but Sir William Lockhart, the new Commander-in-Chief is by no means bent on frontier fighting. It is said at any rate that the instructions for the new *regime* are to concentrate attention on internal administration, on fiscal reform and on measures needed to encourage trade and industry, and above all to secure financial equilibrium." The programme, says the *Daily News* is deserving of all commendation. In some of the comments upon Mr. Dawkins' appointment, and of his rapid advance from a clerkship in the India Office to the high position of Finance Minister of India, it is implied that Mrs. Dawkins, like the new "Vicereine"—as Lady Curzon of Kedleston is absurdly styled in many newspapers, is an American. She is really Anglo-American, her father a banker being English and her mother an American.

"ROBINSON CRUSOE II."

The *Daily Chronicle* undisturbed by the momentous events that are engaging the attention of the whole world, has patiently continued its daily task of showing that the gentleman who as it were under the protection of Dr. Scott Keltie, Secretary, and Dr. Mill Librarian of the Royal Geographical Society so largely contributed to the gaiety if not to the knowledge of the "British Ass" at Bristol, is not M. de Rougemont, but one Henry Louis Grien. The results of the extraordinary pains the *Chronicle* has taken to prove the identity of the amateur savage, cannot be all enumerated in the space at my command. Suffice it to stay that according to the allegations of the Chronicle de Rougemont or Grien is of Swiss origin; that he was footman and courier to Fanny Kemble, the actress; that he subsequently served in the same humble though useful capacity to a M. De Mieville, a City man; that he later became head of a pearl fishing syndicate at the Antipodes; and that at one period of his adventurous career he was lost in the bush for three—not thirty—years. The *Chronicle* has discovered that Grin in the name of Grien took out a ticket for the British Museum Reading Room where he spent laborious days in devouring all the books of travel he could lay hands on. Another interesting fact ascertained by Mr. Massingham's promalistic detectives is that Blanche and Gladys given by de Rougemont or Grien as the names of the Roger's girls over whose sad fate we have been called upon to shed tears of compassion are also the "names"—I quote from the *Chronicle* of yesterday—"of the daughters of the wife whom Grien has left destitute in Sydney." It is perhaps not without significance that the *Westminster Gazette* which, as everybody knows, belongs to the gentleman Sir George Newnes who owns the "World Wide Magazine" in which the "adventures of Louis De Rougemont" are being set forth, has been silent on the subject of the *Chronicle* disclosures since Monday. In yesterday's issue of the *Chronicle* appears a facsimile of a rather curiously worded letter signed H. L. Grien saying among other things that the writer had never called himself de Rongemont and never been amongst any savage people. The address on the envelope of which also a facsimile is printed is in different writing and under *Daily Chronicle* a line is drawn. The letter looks like a hoax hatched in some Fleet street tavern, but the *Chronicle* appears to take it au *serieux*. In case "it says this morning" we are are not giving due weight to the letter which we published yesterday with the signature of H. L. Grien, but with no date or address, we hereby call upon the writer of that letter to come to this office at once. We shall publish anything he has to say." The same paper announces that its adventurous friend left his lodgings in Bloomsbury yesterday "without any luggage except a rug" and proceeded to Victoria Station where he took a ticket for Lausanne. But why should it be necessary to call attention to such an easily-explained incident as that Monsieur has started for Switzerland without any impedimenta? The thing is as plain as the sun at noonday before the fogs set in. He thinks he is back in the bush and the rug is to cover his supposed nakedness. All must desire that he will stop at Lausanne or better still return to the bush. The *Chronicle* really cannot expect to keep the thing up much longer on the Dreyfus scale.

THE DEATH ROLL.

Princess Albrecht of Prussia, wife of the Regent of Brunswick, the Marquis of Anglesey, head of the Paget family, General J. M. Walter, Major General G. R. Fitzroy, Mr. W. H. Brodhurst, retired Bengal Civilian; Mr. Arthur Mills, formerly member of Parliament and author of a work entitled "India in 1858."

EXTRAORDINARY APPEARANCE OF THE MOON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I do not know whether many people in Bombay noticed the extraordinary appearance of the moon on Saturday morning, about sunrise. The moon looked exactly like a bright setting sun, but with a halo of orange rays around. Shortly after the sun rose, a rainbow appeared in the S. W. As it may be of interest to record this, I write to you.—Yours, &c.,

Oct. 29. T. S. WEIR.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemist and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results:—

	Wards.	No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	3
	Mid, Lower Colaba	2	1	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	1	0	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvie	0	0	17
	Chuckla	0	1	
	Umarkhady	1	0	
	Dongri	1	0	
C	Market	0	0	15
	Dhobi Talao	0	0	
	Fanaswady	0	0	
	Bhuleshwar	0	0	
	Khara Talao	2	0	
	Kumbarwada	0	0	
D	Khetwady	0	0	7
	Girgaum	0	0	
	Chowpatty	0	0	
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahaluxmi	0	0	
E	Mazagon	1	0	26
	Tarwady	1	0	
	Second Nagpada	0	0	
	Kamatipura	4	1	
	Tardeo	1	1	
	Byculla	2	0	
	First Nagpada	0	0	
F	Parel	0	0	4
	Sewree	0	0	
	Sion	0	0	
G	Mahim	0	0	2
	Worlee	0	0	
	Water Division	0	0	1
	N.-R. & Unknown	0	0	
	HOSPITALS.			
	Adamjee Peerbhoy		1	10
	Dariasthan		1	
	Kapole & Lad Joint.		1	
	Total	16	7	85
	Same date last year	11	8	105

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesrerday, give the following results:—

	Wards.	No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	3
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	1	0	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	1	0	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvie	1	2	25
	Chuckla	0	2	
	Umarkhady	0	0	
	Dongri	1	1	
C	Market	2	1	29
	Dhobi Talao	1	1	
	Fanaswady	0	2	
	Bhuleshwar	0	1	
	Khara Talao	0	0	
	Kumbharwada	0	0	
D	Khetwadi	1	0	5
	Girgaum	0	0	
	Chowpatty	0	0	
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahaluxmi	1	0	
E	Mazagon	1	0	28
	Tarwady	0	0	
	Second Nagpada	0	0	
	Kamatipura	0	0	
	Tardeo	0	0	
	Byculla	0	0	
	First Nagpada	0	0	
F	Parel	0	0	3
	Sewree	0	0	
	Sion	0	0	
G	Mahim	0	0	7
	Worlee	0	0	
	Water Division	0	0	2
	N.-R. & Unknown	0	0	
	HOSPITALS.			
	Jain		1	9
	Dariasthan		1	
	Modykhana		1	
	General Mahomedan		1	
	Total	10	14	111
	Total plague deaths to date	31,791	27,996	
	Same date last year	12	5	118

PLAGUE HOSPITAL FOR PAREL.

A meeting of the principal residents of the F. and G. Wards, Bombay, took place in the compound of Government House, Parel, on Sunday morning last, when it was unanimously resolved to erect a general hospital of 30 beds to be called the Parel Sarvajanik Hospital, in the compound of Government House, Parel, for plague patients in the F. and G. Wards. An influential committee was appointed, and subscriptions to the extent of about Rs. 300 collected on the spot. The committee consists of Rao Saheb V. Khimji as chairman, Messrs. V. R. Luxmonji, Adam Abba Patel, Anandrao Narayen Dalvi, Bhiwa Singh Patel, Damaji Moroba Patel, Raoji Ragunath, Cooverji Cawasji Tavaria, Shaik Adam Essoofbhoy, with Mr. J. F. Madon as secretary, and Mr. Lukhumsey Nappoo as treasurer. It was resolved that patients will be allowed to be treated by their own medical attendants, if preferred, and camps will be erected adjoining the hospital for the relatives of sick persons and their comforts will be attended to. The first subscriptions include the following: Rao Saheb V. Khimji, Rs. 50; Mr. Doongersey Bhimji, Rs. 50; Mr. Lakhumsey Nappoo, Rs. 30; Mr. W. R. Jayakar, Rs. 15; Mr. N. M. Marshall, Rs. 10; Rao Saheb Sitaram Khanderao, Rs. 10; Rao Saheb Taki, Rs. 5; Mr. A. N. Dalvi, Rs. 10; Mr. V. R. Luximonji, Rs. 10; Mr. D. F. Pereira, Rs. 5; Mr. Hurry Dwarkaji, Rs. 10; Mr. K. F. Unvala, Rs. 10; Mr. Raoji Ragunath, Rs. 10; Mr. Adam Abba Patel, Rs. 5; Mr. Narayen Ranchodji, Rs. 10; Mr. Narayen Abbaji, Rs. 5; Mr. C. C. Tavaria, Rs. 5; Mr. Bapuji Screwvala, Rs. 5; The Patels of Sewree, Koliwada, Rs. 15; Mr. Pestonji Jamsedji Dubash, Rs. 5; etc. Further subscriptions from residents in the F. and G. wards, no matter how small the amount, will be gratefully received and acknowledged by the honorary treasurer.

PLAGUE OUTRAGE.

A TAHSILDAR STONED TO DEATH.

The Plague Commissioner reports two outrages in connection with the plague measures now being taken in the Mofussil, the first a very serious affair in which Mr. T. G. Sundarasa Iyer, Tahsildar of Hindupur, has lost his life. It appears that Mr. Sundarasa Iyer was deputed to go out to the village of Kaikonda on the Mysore frontier to establish a plague inspection station, to prevent travellers from Mysore, importing the plague into the Anantapur District; but the villagers, suspecting him of being an inoculation officer, stoned him to death. The deceased was a brother of Mr. G. Subramania Iyer, late editor of the *Hindu*. Mr. Murray Hammick, Plague-Commissioner, leaves to-morrow morning for Kaikonda to enquire into the affair. A report from Sholinghur gives particulars of a small disturbance that has taken place there, also in connection with plague measures. Yesterday we reported the occurrence of a case of plague in that town, which is situated about ten miles from the railway station of that name on the Madras Railway. The patient died, and the people, thinking he had been poisoned, set upon and assaulted the Revenue Inspector. The Collector of North Arcot visited the spot, when peace and order were quickly restored.—*Madras Mail*, (Oct. 28).

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

MONDAY OCTOBER 31.—VIGIL OF ALL SAINTS.

6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral).

TUESDAY NOVEMBER 1.—ALL SAINTS DAY.

7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral) Merbecke. Hymns 428, 322 and 445.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.

ALL SAINTS DAY—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1.

8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

ALL SAINTS DAY.—TUESDAY NOVEMBER 1.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Missa Cantata—Hymns 437, 429, 260 and 324.
6-30 p.m.—Choral Evensong—Hymns 436, 429 and 437.

THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) S. AND W. COMPANY.

AT an adjourned general meeting of the shareholders of the Hyderabad (Deccan) Spinning and Weaving Company, held in the registered office at the Elphinstone Circle at noon on Saturday, Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habbibbhoy, chairman of the board of directors, presided. Mr. Craigie, of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, solicitors, to the company, was present at the meeting, which was also attended by Mr. P. J. Irvine and Mr. Furdunjee Ardesir Khursetjee auditors of the company. It was proposed that the amended accounts be passed.

The chairman drew the attention of the auditors to the item of Rs. 2,900, being profit made over the exchange rate in the remittance of certain funds in sterling to Mr. Keay in England, and expressed his opinion that the amount being a profit made by the company, and credited to the company, could not again be debited to the company in favour of a credit to Mr. Keay.

Mr. Keay explained that the matter was settled by the meeting on the previous day, and that it was in virtue of a resolution carried at that meeting and signed by the chairman that the alteration was ordered to be effected.

The chairman, pointed out that it seemed to him to be an after-thought to again cause the amount to be debited to the company. The profit was in respect of a sum of £5,000 remitted by Mr. Keay from England without the sanction or the knowledge of the directors. Despite the resolution arrived at the preceding meeting, he was still against the alteration, and he failed to understand how that and the other alterations were going to be made. The position he took was that they could not alter accounts already signed and audited. In explanation of the exchange profits he might mention that when exchange went up the directors remitted £3,500 out of the £5,000 due to Mr. Keay and they made the profit of Rs. 2,900 over the transaction. This they naturally credited to the company, but now it was claimed that the company should not get the advantage of it. This item was subsequently transferred, without the directors knowledge or consent to Mr. Keay's account by means of a cross-entry. When the matter came to the knowledge of the directors they took exception to the course, and they ordered it to be reversed and restored in the books as it was before—that is to be credited to the account of the company. Now again that entry was sought to be altered and it was contended that it should be credited to Mr. Keay and debited to the company. The other item related to the rate of interest which had been charged at nine per cent. instead of at six, the latter being the rate agreed upon between Mr. Keay and the directors, and which the directors credited to Mr. Keay. The sum amounted to from five to six thousand rupees. He urged, therefore, that all things considered the meeting was not competent to passthe resolution for the alteration of the the items legally entered in the books.

Mr. Keay remarked that the auditors came to the meeting for quite a different purpose than to be treated to the chairman's remarks and bad arithmetic

The chairman: Ours are no Parliamentary speeches like yours, Mr. Keay; they are remarks in the way of business.

Mr. Keay: I never said anything deprecating to your speech. I only said the chairman's bad arithmetic. Continuing, Mr. Keay said that the important point kept back in the matter was that the draft was never cashed, but it remained in his pocket until he came to Bombay and cashed it to advance to the company a sum of money urgently wanted. Therefore, properly speaking, there was no profit and no loss. The money was not in his pocket, but it was all locked up in the company's yarn and cloth. No such profit as spoken of by the chairman existed. The next remark made by the chairman was in worse taste and was worse arithmetic still, Of the Rs. 1,52,000 for the machinery, Rs. 52,000 still remained with the company. It was admitted that it was on six per cent, account, But the chairman had said tha (Mr. Keay) had taken away the one lakh and put it into his general funds. The lakh was in the "depreciation," and he paid it to himself, and put it in the general floating account he had with the company.

The chairman called for the company's ledger; while Mr. Keay remarked that the ledger was useless the journal was the right book.

The chairman re-capitulated some of the arguments he had already advanced.

Mr. Keay: Now am I to repeat all my arguments?

The chairman: I say the proposition to pass the accounts is not in order.

It was eventually resolved by a majority that the report and accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1898, duly amended and re-audited by the auditors in terms of the motion passed by the meeting on Friday, be received and adopted.

The next proposition presented to the meeting was for the declaration of a further dividend of Rs. 30 per share.

The chairman said that the declaration of the dividend was utterly wrong. There were two-and-a-half lakhs put down for old machinery—machinery which seemed to him to be nothing less than old iron. To quote an instance in point, they had to sell the other day five lakhs' worth of old machinery and it fetched about five, seven, or ten thousand rupees—the price of so much old iron. The wisest course would, therefore, be not to declare the dividend, but to make a provision for the replacing of the two-and-a-half lakhs' worth of machinery, which was a sort of white elephant on the company's hands, After deducting the amount of the dividend and the bonus to be granted hardly Rs. 800 would remain to be carried forward to the next year account, leaving adequate and suitable provision for the reserve fund out of consideration. They used to carry forward to the credit of the reserve fund large sumsin bygone years, whereas they would have to content themselvse this year with carrying to it only about five thousand rupees. He, therefore, arnestly impressed on the shareholders the advisability of making provision for replacing by new machinery the machinery which was twenty-two years old, and, as he had said, hardly anything more than old iron.

Mr. Keay said that he would not allow the chairman's statements to go forth to the public without an absolute and express denial on his own part of there being any truth in them. They were not there to accept the chairman's words as true, when he said it was "old machinery" and "old iron" and so forth. But there were the company's books, which described it as "mill machinery," consisting of a substantial card-room, good frames in working order, and other indestructible and efficient parts.

The motion for the declaration of a further dividend of Rs. 30 per share was passed by a majority. A pension of Rs. 187 per month was granted to Mr. John Haywood, manager and engineer of the mill for over eighteen years, who was seized with paralysis in October. Messrs. Ferguson and Irvine and Mr. Furdoonjee Ardesir Khoorshedjee were appointed auditors at a remuneration of Rs. 400 each. A vote of thanks was passed to the chairman, directors, secretary and agent, and his attorneys for their able management of the affairs of the company.

THE POWERS AND CRETE.

IN reply to a Collective Note the Sultan has consented to evacuate Crete, and orders have already been given and measures taken for the withdrawl; but the Sultan will hold three fortified places with garrisons sufficient to protect the Mohammedans and defend the flag. The *Times'* correspondent at Candia reports the arrival there of the 2nd Battalion of the Lancashire Fusiliers from Egypt. There is now a British force of 4200 men with ten guns and eight Maxims in Crete. The Turkish regulars in the island number 4500 men with artillery, and with these are a large force of Bashi-Bazouks. The alleged murderer of the Brirish Vice-Consul has been arrested. Djevad Pasha has left Crete for Beirut, having been recalled by the Sultan to accompany the Emperor William to Jerusalem. The future administration of the island will be taken entirely out of the hands of the Porte.

THE SITUATION IN THE FAR EAST.

From Pekin it is announced that several reactionary Edicts have just been issued, one of them abolishing the new Board of Works, Commerce, and Agriculture. The walls of the Legations have been placarded with notices calling upon the people to treat foreigners with the utmost respect. The town of Pekin is described as perfectly quiet, and business is proceeding as usual, but the restless state of Size-Chuan and the Southern Provinces is causing some uneasiness.

The foreign escorts summoned to guard the Legations arrived in Pekin on Oct. 7. The Russian detachment consists of sixty-six men—thirty Cossacks and thirty-six marines—with two guns, the British of thirty-five, and the Germans of thirty marines.

The *Times'* Pekin correspondent says that on Oct' 10 the manager of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank and the Director of Railways signed the final contract for a 5 per cent. sterling loan of £2,250,000 for the continuation of the northern railway to Niuchwang and Hisi-ming-ting. The contract complies with the conditions imposed by M. Pavloff. A final contract was also signed for a valuable coal-mining concession near the proposed railway, north of the Great Wall.

The German Emperor has signed an order appointing Captain Jaeschke to be Governor or Kiao-chau instead of Captain Rosendahl.

The German Emperor attended on Oct. 9 the ceremony of the dedication of colours for the battalion of marines which forms the garrison of Kiao-chau.

The chief conspirators who attempted to poison the Emperor of Korea have been hanged and afterwards mutilated by the mob.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin;" also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clawnwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorathy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning: When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

CHARGE OF DEFAMATION AGAINST A SHIP'S OFFICER DISMISSED.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Mr. W. C. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the charge of the defamation brought on by Mr. A. McAllister, the commander of the steam ship Mozaffari, against Mr. James Thomson, the chief officer of the same vessel. Mr. Byrne of Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, appeared for the prosecution while the accused was defended by Mr. Noble of Messrs. Smetham, Bland and Noble.

After the evidence for the prosecution had been recorded, the accused on being questioned by the Court pleaded not guilty and made the following statement:—About four days before leaving Jeddah I had told the complainant that we wanted water. He replied "all right, hoist flag for seventeen flags." We hoisted up the flags, when the agent of the vessel sent off word by the Captain to haul the flags down as the Turkish authorities wanted to know why we had not sufficient water on board the ship. Mr. Osbourne promised to send water at once, but none was sent until after the pilgrims embarked. The Mozaffari was prepared for taking pilgrims and we commenced taking them in through our tween deck doors. I checked about eight hundred tickets, amongst which was one numbered 1,344. Then a pilgrim came with a chit which I refused to accept. Mr. Osbournes' clerk Mr. Henry insisted on my accepting it, but I still refused to do so, when the clerk went on deck and called the complainant and Mr. Osbourne into the tween deck. The Captain ordered me to take the chit. I still refused telling him to sign the chit and I would take it. He refused to sign it and then went on the deck and ordered the second mate to write out twenty chits on pieces of blank paper. When I saw these chits in circulation, I stopped checking the proper tickets and went on the deck and saw the Captain, and Mr. Osbourne on the bridge deck selling chits to pilgrims. I remonstrated with them about it and accused them both of defrauding the ship's owners. I refused to go until a proper account was taken of the passengers, but I was poo poohed at. When the ship was filled up they came to me to heave the anchor up, which I refused to do. I alleged that we had many excess passengers on board. I then packed my clothes and asked to be put ashore until all the passengers were counted. At 7 p.m. Captain sent for the agent, who came on board and agreed to send another pilot to take my place. The pilot came on board, Next morning I thought this bother would cause the owners a great expanse and I went to the Captain and told him if he would procure twelve tons of water and give me a chit of exoneration as to the excess number of passengers on board the ship, I would proceed to sea in the ship. This was given me and we proceeded to Tar. We lay in for twenty three days. When the pilgrims were re-embarking at Tar, I commenced taking the tickets at the gangway. The captain came along and stopped me taking the tickets. From Tar we went to Vouria. The Passengers went ashore, I collected the ticket No. 1344 at Tar and showed it to the Captain who then took charge of all the tickets and we proceeded to sea. Nothing further happened until we arrived in Bombay. On my arrival here I received a copy of a letter to the Bombay Agents, charging me with many offences at Jeddah and was asked to meet Mr. Abdool Hoosein at his bungalow to answer those charges. I believe I answered them in a satisfactory manner. During our conversation I spoke about the chits issued on board and said that the Captain and the agent had destroyed our proper system of checking the tickets and that I believed that they had defrauded the Company to the extent of £300. This was said without any ill-feeling towards the agent or the Captain and Mr. Abdool Hoosein was satisfied.

Mr. Noble then led evidence for the defence to prove the *bona fide* of the statement made by the accused before the ship owners.

The Magistrate after reviewing the evidence adduced in the case, observed that it appeared to him that if the evidence of witnesses for the defence was to be relied upon—and they spoke with great certainty—there were some grounds for the imputations laid by the accused against the complainant and that he made them in good faith, having reason to believe under the circumstances brought to his notice by responsible persons on the ships that they were true, that he made the imputations when called for an explation of his action under the charges brought against him by the company's agent. The magistrate was of opinion that his (accused's) communications on reasons given, were privileged and giving the benefit of such doubts as existed, to the accused, the Court must under the circumstances dismiss the charge and ordered the accused to be discharged.

MR. LE MESURIER'S SHOOTING CASE.

THE VERDICT.

THE case in which Mr. Le Mesurier, of Mahomedan marriage renown, charged five native villagers with criminal force and with theft was heard at Galle on Tuesday.

Mr. Le Mesurier's statement was to the following effect:—I have been about 23 years in the Island, and for 20 years in the Ceylon Civil Service. I can speak Sinhalese well. I am at present a cocoanut planter, possessing several small estates in the district of Matara, and I have lately purchased some land at Galendehena, where I wanted to prospect for plumbago on 5th August. I went to the land with my assistant, Mr. Gill, and a coolie named Allis. On the land I found my other assistant, Mr. Macaulay, and some half-a-dozen coolies at work, I stayed looking on. I saw the first accused coming with about 10 or 15 other men, I believed they were coming to eject us. I went down towards them and asked the first accused in Sinhalese to stop. I knew him well, as the Arachchi of the district. Instead of stopping he aimed a blow at me with his fist. I warded the blow off and pushed him with the other hand and told him not to come on the land. He shouted in a very excited way at me and my coolies, threatening to hit and strike us, and said we must clear out and threatened the coolies with violence. I kept very quiet, and told him it was no good making a noise, and he threatened to kill the coolies. This went on for about 20 minutes. Afterwards the Arachchi cooled down and we had a talk. Arachchi said he would eject us at the risk of his life. I said I would only leave on an order of court. The talk was then amicable. We discussed the Waste Lands Ordinance. Then we left, except Mr. Macaulay and the coolies. I went away with Mr. Gill. The work was to continue. The men, about 30 or 49 followed us. We got into the paddy field and then on to the path. Mr. Gill was in front of me. I loaded my gun—the accused saw me do it—to go home. Suddenly my gun, which I carried on my shoulder, was seized from behind. I gripped it and turned round and saw the first accused holding the muzzle. The second and fourthmen held the gun as I turned round and one or two others. I asked them what they wanted, They told me "You must not go that way come on the road." Mr. Gill asked me "Shall I shoot?" He had a revolver. I was trying to prevent the gun going off. I warned the 1st accused it would go off. I said "Allright I will go to the road, let go my gun." They let it go, and I went towards the road. I told Gill to stay where he was, As I got out of Gill's sight I felt my gun tugged again. I held on to it as before. I held the gun upwards, as 1st accused was trying to get hold of the triggers. One barrel went off. I can't say who pulled it. The Arachchi said "let go." I was exhausted, and the gun was reached out of my hands. After the gun was taken, the 2nd accused gave me a blow on the forehead with his fist. Then the 5th tore off my watch and chain, and jumped over the fence and bolted. Three man dragged me to the road. I was not very violently resisting. I felt somebody digging me at my ribs, and I was frightened that somebody was going to put a knife into me. The 3rd accused took away my clasp-knife and some cartridges. Somebody took my spectacles and then produced a rope, and the 1st, 2nd and 4th wanted to tie me up. I then began to fight and called for help from Mr. Gill and Mr. Macaulay but was overpowered and thrown into a ditch. The rope was round me, and they all fell over me. When I got up, the rope was still on me, and I saw them run off in one direction, while Mr. Gill and Mr. Macaulay came from the other direction. Macaulay raised his gun, but it did not go off. Macaulay captured the 4th accused who was put into my cart and brought to Matara.

In passing sentence on the villagers, in accordance with the verdict of guilty on the 1st, 2nd and 4th accused, the Judge said that Mr. LeMesurier, though not seriously hurt, had nevertheless been shamefully treated. The first and second accused, who were headmen, got three months' rigorous imprisonment each, and the fourth accused a fine of Rs. 50 or six weeks, as he was not a headman.

SIR J. NORMAN LOCKYER'S address at the prize-giving of the Royal College of Science last week was a compendium of the educational history of the world. Taking his hearers back to the great Græco-Roman wave of culture, he showed how it died down, how it rose again in England in the eighth century, and in the East among the Arabs, how the Eastern and Western waves met during the Crusades, and how out of the excitement produced by the return of the Crusaders the first European universities rose into being. The latter part of his address was a eulogy on the Prince Consort who, trained himself in the highest traditions of German University education, was mainly instrumental during the dull years of this century in inducing England to emulate her neighbours.

LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR FRANCIS GRENFELL, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., Commanding the British Army of Occupation in Egypt, to whom flattering reference was made in Lord Wolseley's Army Order on the battle of Khartum will (the "Standard" understands) be appointed to the Colonel Commandantship of the King's Royal Rifle Corps, vacant by the death of the late Lieut.-General R. B. Hawley, C. B.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

RICE.

THE First General Memorandum on the Rice Crop in Bengal, Madras, and Lower Burma for the season 1898 reads:—

In Bengal the area cultivated with both autumn and winter rice is greater than in last year, and is also above the average, the estimate for both kinds being 39·86 million acres. Burma with 5·34 million acres shows an increase of 0·9 per cent. over last year's figures, and the estimated area of 3·3 million acres for Government villages in Madras is 3 per cent. more than the decennial average, but 2 per cent. less than the area sown up to the corresponding period of 1897—Bengal, 31,933,600 winter rice; 7,934,800 autumn rice; Burma, 5,740,543; Madras, 3,310,000. In Burma the rainfall has been good, and the crop prospects are on the whole favourable. The district estimates show large decreases in Prome and Ambers: which have not yet been confirmed, and it is believed that in the former district the extent of cultivation is not less than it was last year. There are fluctuations in the district estimates of Madras which are attributed to the character of the rainfall and the maner in which the freshets came down the rivers to the deltas of the Godavery, Kistna, and Cauvery. The sowings are still very incomplete and no forecast is possible until the character of the north-east monsoon rainfall is known. The recent rainfall has been good and the crop is generally in good condition, but more rain is needed in Tinnevelly.

The increase in area in Bengal is reported to be due to seasonable rainfall and to the extension of paddy cultivation on lands previously sown with jute—a result brought about by the low price fetched by jute last year and the high price of food-grains. The excessive rains of September caused floods, but the extent of the damage done is not yet accurately known. The loss, except in the low-lying lands of North Bihar, has not, however, been serious, and it should not affect the provincial outturn of winter rice. The rough estimate of the yield is 95 per cent. of a full crop against 97 per cent. last year.

MADRAS COTTON.

The Second Sowings Report, 1898, is as under:—The area of land sown with cotton in Government villages up to the end of September 1898, including the sowings shown in the first report issued in August last, amounts to 530,900 acres. This is about 25 per cent. less than the average in previous years and about 16 per cent. less than the area reported for the corresponding period in 1897. In Kistna, there has been a considerable increase over the area sown last year, though the area is still below the normal and in Nellore, adjoining, the falling off in comparison both with the normal and with 1897 is very marked. In the Deccan Districts, the falling off is very marked especially in Kurnool and Anantapur, but the deficiency in Bellary is small. In Coimbatore and Salem, there are also large deficiencies, as well as in Madura, and though in Tinnevelly the sowings are rather ahead of the average, in must be remembered that the sowing season has only just begun in the last two districts and the accounts are closed about 25th September. The failure of the early rains in some parts and the unremunerative character of the crop at present, as compared with food-grains, accounts for the decreases noted. The condition of the crop is said to be fair and hopeful generally, though more rain is required for it in some parts.

MADRAS PADDY.

The Sowings Report, 1898, reads:—The area sown with paddy in Government villages of the Presidency up to September last amounts to 3,610,000 acres which is nearly 3 per cent. more than the average for the past ten years, but 2 per cent. less than the area sown up to the corresponding period of 1897. The districts which show a material falling off as compared with the average are Vizagapatam, Anantapur, Cuddapah, North Arcot, Nellore, and Tinnevelly. The increase in Godavari, Kistna, Tanjore, Madura and on the West Coast is, however, large. These fluctuations are due to the character of the rainfall and the manner in which the freshets came down the rivers to the deltas of the Godavari, Kistna and Cauvery. Sowings are still far from complete and until the character of the north-east monsoon rainfall is known, no forecast is possible. The recent rainfall has been good and the crop is generally in good condition, although in Tinnevelly it has been suffering from want of water.

MADRAS EARLY GINGELLY.

The forecast of outturn 1898 is thus given:—The total area sown with this crop up to end of September 1898 amounted to 357,000 acres, which is about 20 per cent. below the average of recent years and 15 per cent. less than the area sown up to the corresponding date in 1897. The decrease is general except in the Carnatic districts—Chingleput having contributed nearly double the average area for the past five years. The deficiencies in the area are marked in Ganjam, Godavari, Anantapur, Salem, Coimbatore and Tinnevelly; that in Godavari is due to extensive early planting of paddy and elsewhere to the want of timely rainfall.

Owing to the unfavourable character of the rainfall of the south-west monsoon during the earlier months, the crop in many districts suffered severely, whilst in only two—Vizagapatam and Trichinopoly—it is reported to be an average one. On the whole, it is expected to yield 70 per cent. of the normal outturn from the area put down. In the subjoined statement, the estimated yield in tons has been calculated in the manner prescribed by the Government of India, the yields of former years having been recalculated on the same basis as that now adopted in reporting on the expected outturn, viz., that 12 annas is taken to represent a normal yield:—

Acreage in thousands of acres.

	ACS.
1898 ...	357
1897 ...	423
Average for five years ...	450
Do. for ten years ...	414
Percentage by which item 1 falls short of item 2 ...	15·0
Do. do. of item 3 ...	20·7
Do. do. of item 4 ...	13·8
Outturn in hundreds of tons	
Yield for current year, item 1 ...	13·4
Do. for last year, item 2 ...	14·1
Do for average, item 3 ...	16·1
Do do item 4 ...	15·0
Percentage by which yield of current year falls short of yield for last year, item 9 ...	5·0
Percentage by which yield of current year falls short of average, item 10 ...	16·8
Percentage by wyich yield of current year falls short of average, item 11 ...	10·7

THE UNITED STATES AND SPAIN.

FROM Washington it is reported that at the first joint sitting of the Paris Peace Commission, of Oct. 7, the Spaniards sought to raise a question respecting the occupation of Manila, by the American forces. The American Commissioners refused to consider the point. Since then the Commission has exclusively discussed the questions of Cuba, Puerto Rico, and Guam Island, in the Ladrones, which are still under consideration.

The American troops have raised their flag at Manzanillo, Cuba, and have taken possession of the Custom House.

President McKinley directs that the Americans shall assume the government of Puerto Rico on Oct. 18, and he has also instructed the Havana Commission that the Spaniards must evacuate Cuba by Dec. 1.

Speaking at Cedar Rapids, on his way to Omaha, on Oct. 11, President McKinley observed that the recent war would bring to the United States blessings beyond calculation, and also burdens but Americans would never shirk responsibility, and would dever unload a burden that carried responoibility. They accepted the war for humanity; they could accept no terms of peace which would not be of interest for humanity.

The battleships Oregon and Iowa, with three attendant steamers, left New York for the Pacific on Oct. 12, with sealed orders. Transports will sail from San Francisco for Manila next week with 5600 troops.

THE PARIS STRIKE.

A SERIOUS conflict occurred at Virden, Illinois, on Oct. 12 arising out of the sending of a number of negroes, to fill the places of miners on strike. Many shots were exchanged; and it is stated that ten men were killed, and others fatally injured. The Governor has despatched a force of Militia to Virden to restore order.

The strike of masons, surfacemen, labourers, and others in Paris has assumed a political, even a revolutionary, aspect. Collisions with the police have taken place, and the military have been called in to maintain order and to supply the place of the strikers. On Wednesday three thousand men resumed work, and twenty-three thousand troops were on duty to protect them and keep order. The Government have refused to interfere with the contractors. Yesterday the French Railwaymen's Union, by a majority of one, decided on a general railway strike.

In the Socialist Congress at Stutgart, on Oct, 6, there were some strong references to the speech of the Emperor at Oeynhausen, announcing a bill to punish with penal servitude those who incite their fellow-workmen to strike. One speaker said they would have the souls of dogs if they did not reply to this attempt to brand every workman who encouraged striking as a gaol-bird. Down with the Monarchical idea, was the feeling which now inspired the whole of the German working classes.—

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes 'as bright as a botton.' It soothes the child, it soften the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1 1-2d. per bottle.

A CURRENCY CATECHISM.

AN OFFICIAL VIEW.

Q.—WHY are Government opposed to open mints?

A.—Because the consequent fall in the exchange value of the rupee would lead to State bankruptcy.

Q.—Could not the loss by exchange be met by additional taxation?

A.—The evidence before the Currency Commission, of those best qualified to give an opinion, is that it could not without producing an enormous amount of discontent among the people.

Q.—How do the advocates of open mints meet these objections?

A. They saw that the prosperity of the country will be secured by open mints, and that the financial prosperity of the Government is of secondary importance as compared with the prosperity of the people.

Q.—How is the prosperity of the people to be secured by open mints?

A.—Those who advocate the measure claim that it will stimulate exports and cause capital to pour into the country, thus promoting industry.

Q.—Is it true that with India on a silver basis, resulting from open mints, exports would be stimulated?

A.—It is true of some of the articles of export tea, indigo, cotton yarn and goods and, perhaps, of raw cotton, but not of the remainder.

Q.—What proportion of the total export trade is represented by the commodities just named?

A.—Taking the figures of the year before the famine as a typical year, only about one-fifth.

Q.—Are not these commodities the ones in which European Chambers of Commerce and Planters are most interested?

A.—Yes, and their consequent advocacy of open mints is only what may be expected in view of those interests, but Government is bound to consider the interests of other exporters.

Q.—How is it that the altered currency conditions, resulting from open mints, would not stimulate exports of wheat, rice jute and such produce!

A.—Because their production in no way depends upon the demand for export and, because their price depends upon the quantity produced and not upon the price which foreign merchants are willing to pay.

Q.—Upon what does the area and outturn of wheat, for instance, depend?

A.—Upon the character of the seasons, extension of irrigation and all measurs introduced by Government for the welfare of the cultivators.

Q.—But does not the price realised by the cultivator for his produce depend upon the demand in Europe and the prices offered by the exporting merchants.

A.—It is impossible to assent to such a proposition, seeing that prices have invariably risen or fallen according as the crop has been short or plentiful, and seeing that the amount available for export is, in the case of foodgrains, so very small a proportion of the total produce even in the best of years.

Q.—What proportion of the food-grains, annually produced, is available for export?

A.—The question is understood to have engaged the attention of the Famine Commission in the Punjab; It is not more than five per cent. on the average. In no case is it so large as to be a determining factor of price.

Q.—How is it that such a great wheat exporter as Mr. Stephen Ralli advocates open mints?

A.—Because the rupee price of wheat, not being affected by a change in the currency policy, he would, for a smaller sum in sterling be able to purchase the number of rupees required to be paid for the same quantity of wheat as before. The gain would be entirely his. The wheat producer would gain nothing.

Q.—Would the cultivator be prejudicially affected by open mints?

A.—Yes. The price of his produce would be unaffected by the operation, but he would have to pay more for all imported articles which he consumes.

Q.—How would other classes be affected?

A.—All in receipt of fixed salaries, wage earners and townspeople generally, would suffer to the extent that any rise in prices might take place. Manufacturers might gain until their profits had been reduced by overproduction.

Q.—How would the tea-planter gain?

A.—The price of his produce in sterling being ex-hypothesi unchanged he would realise a greater number of rupees, while the expenses of production wouldremain the same, unless, as is unlikely, he paid higher wages to his garden coolies. His margin of profit would, therefore, be larger, but any fall in sterling price resulting from over-production would tend to deprive him of all the advantage resulting from a lower rupee.

Q. Would not open mints have a beneficial effect, if the result was that capital flowed into the country

A. Yes, but the contention of those who advocate a gold standard is that the influx of capital would be restrained by open mints, and would be promoted by the fixity of exchange resulting from a gold standard.

Q. Why would the influx of capital be restrained by open mints.

A. Because capital is provided by gold basis countries, and landers would be unwilling to incur the risk of depreciation in capital which would result from a declining rupee.

Q.—How would fixity of exchange promote the influx of capital?

A.—Tenders would be guaranteed against loss from exchange, and India would thus be in as good a position as any other gold standard country as a field for employment of capital.

Q.—How is it that capital does not flow into India now that the rupee has attained a position of comparative stability?

A.—Because European capitalists fear that the efforts of those who are endeavouring to prevent fixity of exchange and to secure open mints and a lower rupee may be successful, in which case they would find their capital depreciated.

Q.—To what extent is the prosperity of the country affected by the financial prosperity of its Government?

A.—It benefits by the avoidance of heavier taxation and by the ability of Government to spend more, both out of revenue and by raising loans on more advantageous terms, on developing the resources of the country.

Q.—Why is the opinion of officiate entitled to more weight in deciding the currency issues than the opinion of Calcutta and Bombay Chambers of Commerce and of European Planters.

A.—Because officials have no personal interests to serve, and are better acquainted with the needs of the cultivating classes who form the great bulk of the Indian population, whereas the members of the commercial bodies mentioned and of Planters are influenced solely by their trade and personal interests.

Q.—But have not officials a very personal interest in the exchange question with reference to family remittances.

A.—No. The grant of exchange compensation allowance renders independent of rupee fluctuations all those whose opinions have any influence on the currency question.

Q.—What personal interests have the commercial bodies and Planters to serve!

A.—The answer has been indicated above. Exchange Banks make a profit out of rupee fluctuations. The interests of European exporters of new produce is directly antagonistic to that of the producers, as has been shown in the case of wheat. Even in the case of tea and indigo it is possible that the extra rupee profits may be intercepted by the Calcutta middleman and may not reach the Planter.

Q.—What is the best solution of the currency question!

A.—A gold standard with a guarantee of convertibility by the Imperial Government.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—OCT. 14.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut A G O'Brien B
Mr J G M O'Hara B
Mr A Cumine Bo Cov
Mr A S M Ritchie Bo

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Lieut-Col P A Weir I M S, B 2mo M C cancels permission to return
Capt C C Manifold B 3 days' extraordinary leave
Lieut B O Roe B 2 mo M C
Mr H A Rose B Cov 2 mo M C
Mr H W Lyle B Cov 6 mo M C cancels permission to return
Mr E H C Walsh B Cov 6 mo M C
Mr O Burne B 6 mo furl
Mr H Munro B 3 mo M C
Mr F S Barker B 6 mo extraordinary leave
Mr W Troup B furl on M C to April 30 1898
Mr W W Smith B furl to Dec 1 1893
Lieut-Col F F McCartie I M S Bo 6 mo M C
Mr F A Dashwood Bo 3 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Lieut-Col W Coates I M S, B
Major H E S Abbott B
Mr E H Kealy B Cov
Mr W R Partridge B Cov
Mr C E Biddulph B
Mr W W Smith B
Mr C P Fisher B
Mr A Smythies B
Mr G N Mellard B
Fazl-ud-din B
Mr H V Cobb M Cov
Mr H F Aston Bo Cov
Mr H Batty Bo Cov

INFORMATION has reached the Birmingham police, which discloses what is believed to be an extensive attempt at blackmailing. Within the past few days upwards of a dozen ladies, many of them in good positions in Birmingham, have received letters, signed "Charles J. Mitchell, Public Official," demanding a sum of money, on pain of exposure, for purchasing drugs for an illegal purpose. The letter, which is typewritten, states the writer, is in possession of correspondence from the lady in which she gave an order for these illicit medicines to be supplied to her. The writer goes on to say that he will place the incriminating correspondence in the hands of the police unless the sum of two guineas be sent to him at once. "If the money be forwarded," the letter proceeds, "I will see that your letter or letters are returned to you and nothing further will be heard of the case."

ENGLAND, FRANCE, AND FASHODA.

THE SITUATION.

THE very serious issues raised between England and France by the presence of Major Marchand at Fashoda in the week the mail left were accentuated in their gravity by the issue to the Press of a Blue Book which disclosed the fact that relations between the Governments at London and Paris had reached a critical stage. We shall follow our usual custom of presenting events in chronological order.

On Friday last, says a home contemporary of Oct. 14, the latest intelligence we gave on this subject was an extract from a statement of some importance of M. Liotard, the French Governor of Upper Ubangi, on being welcomed to Paris by Prince Roland Bonaparte, M. de Brazza, and others. It was also reported from Paris that while the French Government were disposed to conciliation, "on no consideration whatever would it agree to treat the evacuation of Fashoda as a condition precedent to negotiation." On Saturday we learned that the *Debats* had an article in reply to that in the *Times* of Wednesday on the Fashoda Question, accusing that journal of "doing everything to prevent a solution desirable for both parties," and contending that M. Hanotaux, in his speech in the Chamber in reply to Sir Edward Grey's declaration, expressly reserved freedom of action for France.

The *Debats* quoted M. Hanotaux's speech in the French Senate on April 5, 1895, in which he gave a most diplomatic and evasive reply to Senator Lamarzelle, who questioned him about Sir E. Grey's statement—the "unfriendly act" declaration a few days before. But that speech contained the following passage:—"The regions in question are under the high sovereignty of the Sultan. They have one legitimate master, the Khedive." That seems clear enough. But the *Debats* contended that it implied a reservation. It said:—"M. Hanotaux meant the Khedive as a vassal of the Sultan, not the Khedive as a man of straw, a puppet whose strings were pulled by British olicy."

On Saturday, also, as M. Blowitz reported, the Municipal Council unanimously adopted a proposal to name a street "Fashoda." This is the entry of the mob into international questions.

The object of the proposal (says the correspondent) is obvious. It is impossible for a Government to evacuate a place after which, as a sign of conquest, a Paris street has been named. Popular pressure is thus applied to the Cabinet. The Minister of the Interior, it is true, has the power of vetoing such resolution, for otherwise we should long have had a Rue Robespierre, Fouquier-Tinville, pending a Rue Valles and a Rue Raoul Rigault. It is to be presumed that M. Brisson will delay the operation of this decision until the question has been settled, unless, indeed, it is construed as a simple tribute to the endurance of the Marchand expedition and not as an encroachment on politics, with which municipalities are forbidden to interfere. Nevertheless, the act is a symptom not to be overlooked.

A BRITISH BLUE BOOK.

On Monday morning (Oct. 9) the newspapers throughout Great Britain published a Blue Book (Egypt No. 2, 1898) giving extracts from despatches and conversations which had passed between the Governments of England and France in regard to Fashoda. It commences with a despatch from Sir E. Monson to Lord Salisbury, dated Dec. 10 last, reporting that he had made a statement to M. Hanotaux, then French Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the effect that her Majesty's Government do not admit that any other European Power than Great Britain is entitled to occupy any part of the Valley; and it closes with a telegraphic despatch, dated Oct. 3 last, from Lord Salisbury to our Ambassador in Paris, saying that, in accordance with the wish of the French Foreign Minister a message for M. Marchand has been transmitted, but that such transmission implies no modification in the views of her Majesty's Government, who consider that his mission has no political effect. In the first despatch Sir E. Monson wrote to Lord Salisbury:—

"The despatches which I have recently addressed to your lordship respecting the reports of the massacre of the Marchand expedition, and the comments made in connection with this rumoured disaster by the French Press will have already shown your lordship how necessary it has become to remind the French Government of the views held by that of her Majesty as to their sphere of influence in the Upper Nile Valley; and it is has been with great satisfaction that I have found myself so promptly authorised to make a communication upon the subject to M. Hanotaux. Made in the way in which it has been suggested by your lordship, I see no reason why this communication should prejudice the chances of our coming to a satisfactory arrangement upon the question with which we are dealing in connection with the situation in West Africa."

The extract from the Official Note (Dec. 10) submitted by the Ambassador, in accordance with a despatch received by him from Lord Salisbury (which despatch is not printed) shows that there was a question with respect to the proposed recognition of the French claim to the northern and eastern shores of Lake Chad in the Western Soudan. If other questions were adjusted, no difficulty would be made by her Majesty's Government about this claim. The Note proceeds:—But in doing so they canno forget that the possession of this territory may in the future

OPEN UP A ROAD TO THE NILE;

and they must not be understood to admit that any other European Power than Great Britain has any claim to occupy any part of the valley of the Nile. The views of the British Government upon this matter were plainly stated in Parliament by Sir Edward Grey some years ago during the Administration of the Earl of Rosebery, and were formally communicated to the French Government at the time. Her Majesty's present Government entirely adhere to the language that was on this occasion employed by their predecessors.

M. Hanotaux replied to this on Dec. 21, and said the Draft Agreement relating to West Africa appeard to imply the settlement of impending difficulties in that region, the questions regarding the Upper Nile being excluded. In any case, he continued, the French Government could not refrain from repeating the reservations which it had never failed to express every time that the questions relating to the Nile Valley had been brought forward. In particular, the declaration of Sir Edward Grey gave rise to an immediate protest by our Representative in London, the terms of which he repeated and developed in the further conversations which he had at the Foreign Office on the subject." And M. Hanotaux pointed out that he had himself made, in the sitting of the Senate on April 5, 1895, and in the name of the Government, declaration of like purport, which had "called forth no reply from the British Government." The next despatch bears date Aug. 2 last, and is an instruction from Lord Salisbury to Lord Cromer for the Sirdar to send two flotillas, one up the White and the other up the Blue Nile, Sir Herbert Kitchener to command the White Nile flotilla in person as far as Fashoda. Should French or Abyssinians be encountered, "nothing should be said or done which would in any way imply a recognition on behalf of her Majesty's Government of a title to possession on behalf of France or Abyssinia to any portion of the Nile Valley." In regard to France, the views of the Government were those expressed by Sir Edward Grey, whose declarations are quoted to Lord Cromer. "Her Majesty's Government," the despatch concludes, "entirely adhere to the language that was on this occasion employed by their predecessors." In September M. Delcasse had succeeded M. Hanotaux as Foreign Minister. Sir Edward Monson reports by telegraph a conversation with him, in which M. Delcasse congratulated this country upon the success of our arms at Khartoum:—"He then went on to observe that he supposed that the British flotilla would

CONTINUE ITS COURSE UP THE RIVER AT ONCE,

and in the event of that supposition proving correct, he was anxious to state that it was probable that they would fall in before long with Captain Marchand. Should he be met with, his Excellency said, that he had received instructions to be most careful to abstain from all action which might cause local difficulties, and that he had been enjoined to consider himself as an "emissary of civilisation," without any authority whatever to decide upon questions of right, which must properly form the subject of discussion between her Majesty's Government and that of the French Republic. M. Delcasse therefore begged me to inform your lordship of this fact, and expressed the hope that the Commander of her Majesty's Naval forces on the river might be instructed to take no steps which might lead to a local conflict with regard to such questions of right.

M. Delcasse also informed Sir E. Monson that news had been received from Captain Marchand, and that it was quite probable that officer had reached the Nile. Simultaneously Mr. Rodd telegraphed from Cairo to the Foreign Office that the Sirdar reported that the French flag was flying at Fashoda and that there was a force there of eight European officers and eighty Senegalese troops. On Sept. 9 Lord Salisbury telegraphed to Sir E. Monson from Schlucht, acknowledging receipt of the latter's account of his interview with M. Delcasse, and adding:—"If M. Delcasse should revert to this subject, I request you to point out to him that, by the military events of last week, all the territories which were subject to the Khalifa passed by right of conquest to the British and Egyptian Government. Her Majesty's Government do not consider that this right is open to discussion, but they would be prepared to deal in the manner suggested by his Excellency with any territorial controversies now existing in regard to those regions which are not affected by this assertion."

On Sept. 10 Sir E. Monson's written report of the conversation was received at the Foreign Office. It supplements, in a material manner, the telegraphic account:—

His Excellency, without loss of time, congratulated me upon the Khartoum victory. He said that the differences of opinion which existed between the two countries about Egypt could not affect the judgment passed by France upon

THIS BRILLIANT FEAT OF ARMS.

I thanked him, and he then went on to say that he presumed that the British flotilla would now push up the river as quickly as possible; and that he consequently wished to observe that the French expedition under Captain Marchand might before long be met with by it, and that it was proper that her Majesty's Government should know that the clearest instructions had been given to that gentleman as to his position and attitude. He had been distinctly told that he is nothing but an "emissary of civilisation," and that he has no authority to assume the decision of questions of right, which appertain exclusively to the competence of the British and French Governments. He had been warned to take no steps whatever which may give rise to local conflicts; and his Excellency, therefore begged me to communicate to your lordship the foregoing information, together with the expression of his hope that her Majesty's Government would, in transmitting it to the officers in command of the advancing expedition, give such instructions as would prevent a collision by reserving all questions of principle for direct discussion at home.

In view of the imminent departure of the Sirdar up the White Nile, Sir E. Monson obtained, on Sept. 10, another interview with M. Delcasse. The Foreign Minister said he had no knowledge of Captain Marchand's whereabouts, but discussed the question on the assumption that that officer was at Fashoda, prrctically repeating the arguments used by M. Hanotaux to the effect that the French Government had never admitted the claims made in Sir Edward Grey's speech. Sir E. Monson telegraphed:—

I said to his Excellency that I must tell him very frankly that the situation on the Upper Nile is a dangerous one. I must refer him again to your lordships' telegram of Sept. 9, and I must state distinctly that Fashoda falls within the territories therein designated as dependencies of the Khalifate, and that her Majesty's Government are determined to hold to the decision already announced to him. It was right that I should state to him categorically that they

WOULD NOT CONSENT TO A COMPROMISE

(*on ne consentira jamais à transiger*) on this point. For the rest we had no wish to pick a quarrel, but having long ago given a warning, I could not see how we could now cause surprise if we resent a step which we had cautioned France not to take.

In a despatch, dated Sept 22, with respect to this conversation, Sir E Monon wrote to Lord Salisbury:—

"Your lordship will have observed that M. Delcasse laid stress upon there being no Marchand mission at all. His Excellency repeated this formula more than once, and impressed upon me the fact that, having been himself Minister of the Colonies, and responsible for the appointment of the officers charged with the protection and development of the interests of the French Congo in the north-east, he could speak authoritatively on the subject. The point which he seemed to me to wish to make was that M. Liotard, having received instructions in the above sense, and having had M. Marchand given him as adjoint, made use of the latter to co-operate in securing the interests in question in the direction of the Bahr-el-Ghazal. His Excellency did not, however, explicitly state that M. Liotard had any political aim in sending M. Marchand into the region in question, and as I have said, kept on insisting that there had never been any "Marchand mission" and that consequently there could be no question of an unfriendly act in the sense of Sir E. Grey's declaration against which the French Government had, moreover, protested. This was, in fact the main point in his answer to my pressing inquiries as to the object of the French in making an incursion into what they knew to be the British sphere of influence, any advance into which her Majesty's Government would consider an unfriendly act. I asked him the date of M. Marchand's actual departure on the duties assigned to him by M. Liotard, and when he replied that it was about two years ago (the middle of 1896), I reminded him that long before that every care had been taken by her Majesty's Government to warn the French of the light in which their entry into the basin of the Upper Nile would be regarded. M. Delcasse stated that in 1893 the Soudan was lost to Egypt, and that, in advancing towards the Nile, France was only imitating England, who, on her side, was undertaking the conquest of the Equatorial province.

The date 1893 in the last sentence is, no doubt, a misprint for 1883. Sir E. Monson added that M. Delcasse made allusions to reasons by virtue of which the French might consider the Upper Nile open to their advance, and volunteered the suggestion that

DISCUSSION BETWEEN THE AMBASSADOR AND FOREIGN MINISTER WOULD BE INOPPORTUNE;—

In this I of course, concurred, reminding him of the terms of your lordship's telegram of the 9th inst; but I told him, as emphatically as I could, that I looked upon the situation at Fashoda, if M. Marchand had occupied that town, as very serious, inasmuch as her Majesty's Government would certainly not acquiesce in his remaining there nor would they consent to reliquishing the claims of Egypt to the restoration of all the country, latterly subject to the Khalifa, which had heretofore been a portion of her territory. I felt it to be my duty, I said, to speak with extreme frankness, and to assure him that on this point no compromise would be possible. M. Delcasse listened to me with grave attention, but his reply was chiefly to the effect that if the two Governments discussed the matter with calmness and a sincere desire to avoid a conflict, there could be no doubt of our arriving at a peaceable and satisfactory solution. France does not desire a quarrel. In saying this he could speak with absolute certainty. All his colleagues in the Government are, like him self, anxious for good relations with England. If this anxiety is reciprocated on the other side of the Channel (and the tone of the English Press inspires him with doubts of this) there can be no danger. I replied that her Majesty's Government have no desire to pick a quarrel with France, but that nothing would be gained by my concealing from him the gravity of the situation as I regarded it, or the fixed determination of her Majesty's Government to vindicate claims of the absolute justice of which they hold that there can be no question. I, of course, avoided the use of any expression which might sound like a menace; but, short of this, I did my best to make my declaration of the impossibility of the French being allowed to remain at Fashoda as clear and distinct as could be expressed in words."

Following this is a telegraphic despatch (Cairo Sept. 25) from Mr. Rodd, comprising the telegram from the Sirdar, who had returned from Fashoda, where he found M. Marchand, with eight officers and 120 men, and the French flag flying over the old Government buildings, in which the party were located. He wrote, he said, to M. Marchand announcing his approach:—

"On the following morning, Sept. 19, a reply was brought to me from M. Marchand by a small rowing boat carrying the French flag. It stated that he had arrived at Fashoda on July 18, having been instructed by his Government to occupy the Bahr-el-Ghazal up to the confluence of the Bahr-el-Jebel, and also the Shilluk country on the left bank of the White Nile as far as Fashoda. It went on to say that he had

CONCLUDED A TREATY WITH THE SHILLUK CHIEFS

by which they placed the country under the protection of France, and that he had sent this treaty to his Government for ratification by way of Abyssinia, as well as by the Bahr-el-Ghazal. He describes his fight with the Dervishes on Aug. 25, and stated that, in anticipation of a second and more serious attack, he had sent his steamer south for reinforcements, but that our arrival had prevented a further attack."

The words "instructed by his Government to occupy," &c., will be seen to be in direct opposition to M. Delcasse's description of M. Marchand's duties and instructions, quoted earlier in this summary. The Sirdar thus describes the meeting:—

When we arrived at Fashoda, M. Marchand and M. Germain came on board our steamer, and I at once informed them that the presence of a French party at Fashoda and in the Nile Valley must be considered as a direct infringement of the rights of Egypt and of the British Government, and I protested in the strongest terms against the occupation of Fashoda by M. Marchand and his party, and the hoisting of the French flag in the dominion of his Highness the Khedive. M. Marchand stated, in reply, that he had received precise orders for the country and the hoisting of the French flag over the Government buildings at Fashoda, and added that, without the orders of his Government, which, however, he expected would not be delayed, it was impossible for him to retire from the place. I then inquired of him whether, in view of the fact that I was accompanied by a superior force, he was prepared to resist the hoisting of the Egyptian flag at Fashoda. He hesitated, and replied that he could nor resist. The Egyptian flag was then hoisted, about 500 yards south of the French flag, on a ruined bastion of the old Egyptian fortifications, commanding the only road which leads into the interior from the French position. The latter is entirely surrounded to the north by impassable marshes.

The Sirdar handed M. Marchand a formal written protest against any occupation of any part of the Nile Valley by France, left a garrison at Fashoda, and sent M. Marchand a letter stating that all transport of war material on the Nile was absolutely prohibited as the country was under military law. As for the Shilluk region, which Mr. Marchand, on his own view of his instruction, as reported by the Sirdar, was told to occupy, Sir Herbert Kitchener's despatch to Mr. Rodd contains this information:—

The chief of the Shilluk tribe, accompanied by a large number of followers, has come into Major Jackson's camp. He entirely denies having made any treaty with the French and the entire tribe express the greatest delight at returning to allegiance to us.

The Sirdar also reported:—

M. Marchand is in want of ammunition and supplies, and any that may be sent to him must take months to arrive at their destination. He is cut off from the interior, and is quite inadequately provided with water transport. Moreover, he has no following in the country, and nothing could have saved his expedition from being annihilated by the Dervishes if we had been a fortnight later in crushing the Khalifa.

In a later telegram the Sirdar suggested that M. Marchand and his expedition should be invited down the Nile in the gunboats of the force, adding with, perhaps, not quite unconscious humour:—

"In view of the unpleasant position in which M. Marchand and his officers are at present placed, I am quite sure that no one would be more pleased at this arrangement for their release than they would themselves be." The Sirdar (Mr. Rodd telegraphed) suggests that M. Marchand's boats and launch should be taken over at a valuation.

French versions of the Sirdar's telegram were communicated to M. Delcasse, who "expressed his gratification that the meeting between the Sirdar and M. Marchand had passed off in a manner creditable to the chivalrous sentiments of the representatives of the two nations." On the following day (Sept. 27) M. Delcasse requested Sir E. Monson to call upon him. He told our Ambassador that he had informed the Cabinet of the purport of the Sirdar's messages, but that the Government of the Republic desired to receive M. Marchand's reports of which he had sent home one copy by the French Congo and another by way of Abyssinia.

To gain time, M. Delcasse, therefore, wished that I should request your lordship to consent to a telegram (which might be 'enclair' if so desired) being sent by the French agent at Kairo to Khartoum, to be forwarded thence up the Nile to Fashoda. The telegram would contain instructions to M. Marchand to send at once one of the French officers serving on his Mission to Cairo with a copy of his above mentioned report, so that the French Government might learn its contents as soon as possible. They were, of course.

READY TO BEAR ALL THE EXPENSE.

Stress was laid by M. Delcasse upon the great desire entertained at Paris to prevent any serious difficulty from arising at the same time, he felt convinced, especially in view of the conduct of the Sirdar at Fashoda, acting as he undoubtedly was under instructions, that her Majesty's Government were as anxious as the French Government to avoid a conflict. I told M. Delcasse in reply that I must conclude from the language which he had held that the French Government had decided that they would not recall M. Marchand before receiving his report, and I asked if I was right in this conclusion. I pointed out to his Excellency that M. Marchand himself was stated to be desirous of retiring from his position, which appeared to be a disagreeable one. Such being the case, I must urgently press him to tell me whether he refused at once to recall M. Marchand. After considering his reply for some minutes his Excellency said that he himself was ready to discuss the question in the most conciliatory spirit, but I must not ask him for the impossible. I pointed out that your lordship's telegram of the 9th inst., which I had communicated to him at the time had made him aware that her Majesty's Government considered that there could be no discussion upon such question as the right of Egypt to Fashoda.

The above was sent by telegram to Lord Salisbury, who replied, also by telegraph, on the same day, to the effect that a message would be forwarded via Khartoum, that her Majesty's Government did not desire to be made acquainted with its purport, but that they were "unable to accept any responsibility for the results to the safety or health of the explorer which the delay in quitting his present situation may bring about." Sir E. Monson was also requested to explain that "much uneasiness will be created here by a prolongation of the existing state of affairs, and it will become necessary for her Majesty's Government to make some publication of the facts without delay." The next, and the last despatch, is dated Oct. 3, from Lord Salisbury to Sir E. Monson and is as follows:—

I request your Excellency to inform the French Minister for Foreign Affairs that, in accordance with his wish, his message for M. Marchand has been transmitted to Khartoum, and will be forwarded thence to its destination. In order to avoid any misunderstanding, you should state to M. Delcasse that the fact of herMajesty'sGovernment having complied with his Excellency request in regard to the transmission of the message does not imply the slighest modification of the viewspreviously expressed by them. You should add that, whether in times of Egyptian or Dervish dominion, the region in which M. Marchand was found has never been without an owner, and that, in the view of her Majesty's Government, his expedition into it with an escort of 100 Senegalese troops has no political effect, nor can any political significance be attached to it.

The appendix to the paper contains a memorandum communicated by M. Decrais, Aug. 8, 1894; a despatch from Lord Kimberley to Lord Dufferin (then Ambassador at Paris, Aug. 14, 1894; an extract from Sir E. Grey's speech in the House of Commons, March 28, 1895; a further despatch from Lord Kimberley to Lord Dufferin with respect to this speech, and an extract from M. Hanotaux's speech in the Senate on April 5, 1895.

FRENCH PRESS OPINIONS.

The publication of this Blue Book was a momentous act, which was at once understood on both sides of the Channel to signify that the negotiations had arrived at a stage at which neither side would give way, and that on the issues raised Lord Salisbury appealed to the opinion of the country.

As regards the United Kingdom there was no doubt. All the papers supported his policy.

The French papers on Monday hesitated to discuss the matter, as only a precis of the Blue Book was before them. But all recognised the significance of its publication.

The French Government.—adroitly, M. Blowitz says, announced its intention to publish a Yellow Book in reply. "This," he observed, "manifestly a skilful way of engaging in the discussion, refused by England, so long as France has not modified the "status quo."

The "Matin" said on Monday.—

We shall probably not risk a war with Great Britain for the nominal sovereignty of territories which Egypt, who had them within her reach, was never able to retain and which are at an immense distance from our possessions on the Atlantic. They are colonies inaccessible, so to speak, from our coast, annexations in the mountains of the moon—almost in the moon itself. But we can very well retain our honour without retaining Fashoda. Prudence should tell us not to load ourselves with too much territory. We must be colonial but in moderation.

But at that time French opinion had not crystal-ised.

The "Times" correspondent at Vienna said that scepticism was entertained there as to whether our Government would push things to extermity. He added:—

There are one or two considerations that may make the French pause before provoking a rupture with England in the Soudan. One of them is that the proposal for suspending European armaments shows that the Czar is determined that if he can prevent it there shall be no war. I may add that quite recently there has been fresh evidence of the earnestness of the Czar's project. Another consideration which will probably have material weight with the French Government is the present friendly disposition of the German Emperor towards England and the possible consequences this might have in the event of a conflict between the French and ourselves. Last but perhaps not least, is the success of the French Exhibition of 1900.

On Sunday M. Liotard's promotion was announced at Paris as if to show approval of his speech.

By Tuesday the French journals had got to work on the Blue Book, and

A MARKED RIGIDITY OF TONE WAS ADOPTED.

The "Matin" published, under guise of a letter from London, an obvious official "communique," in which it was contended that Sir Edward Grey's declaration had purely a one-sided character and could not extinguish French claims. It then disclosed the real point at which the French Government is struggling to arrive:—

To sum up, it is not necessary to see in the arrival of the French and English on the Upper Nile two conflicting and mutually exclusive polices, but rather two important interests of a political and, above all, of a commercial character, which should be carefully defined by an understanding. The question of Fashoda proper will then settle itself amicably and to the general satisfaction. This understanding will moreover, be all the easier for the French and English Governments if the Press of the two countries will make more endeavour to calm the excitement of public opinion.

The *Times* correspondent upon this remarked that "the withdrawal of Major Marchand, which England claims prior to any negotiation, is a step which no French Minister would venture to take, unless he belonged to the class who cry 'Perish the Colonies rather than principle!' and says the question is whether "a nation which sets real advantages above the show of success (meaning no doubt Great Britain) should insist on a victory of form at the risk of endangering the substance." He represents French opinion as saying:—

There is a question of interests involved as important as the question of occupation. England, holding Khartoum, holds in her hands the prosperity of our African trade. If she will throw wide open to us the outlets which she commands; if we are not to encounter in the path of our trade the opposition—perhaps the bitter opposition—of England; if, in exchange for the abandonment of Fashoda, she offers us compensations which we can proclaim as the price of our retreat from

A TERRITORY NOT WORTH A DROP OF FRENCH BLOOD,

we shall emerge from this difficulty without hurt to our legitimate pride, and shall owe England a debt of gratitude at which she will be the first to rejoice for it will remove the chance of a future antagonism which might become as dangerous for her as it would be deplorable for us.

This still means that England is to make some sacrifice of interests in order to get Marchand out of Fashoda and satisfy the "amour-propre" of the French nation.

The "Republique Francaise" blames M. Delcasse for not speaking with sufficient firmness.

The "Figaro" (Oct. 11) says:—

We have been literally face to face with an ultimatum leading to warlike measures against Marchand and his companions. Let us rather say that the written ultimatum was in the British Ambassador's pocket or on the lips of the honourable representative of Lord Salisbury. Happily, the document was not delivered nor the word spoken. For this we are indebted to the skill of the Minister for Foreign Affairs and to the uprightness, straightforwardness, and spirit of conciliation displayed by the Queen's representative at this critical juncture.

From Marseilles comes the report that at its sitting on Tuesday afternoon the Council General of the Bouches du Rhone adopted unanimously a resolution addressing the heartiest congratulations to Major Marchand and his valiant companions, and calling upon the Government to uphold the rights acquired for France by the heroism of her children. By Wednesday the French journals had pulled themselves together and

GENERALLY ADOPTED A DEFIANT TONE

M. Yves Guizot in the Siecle however adopting the following moderate view:—

There are two possible policies for Europeans in Africa. The first is to act ourselves and turn our possessions to profitable account. The second is to prevent others from acting and do nothing with our possessions. The first policy justifies itself. The second can only lead us to material and moral disasters. The design of England is to unite Cairo with the Cape. We have no reason for preventing the accomplishment of this work of progress and civilisation.

The "Debats" said:—

Sir Edmund Monson, in his conversations with M. Delcasse, has maintained an argument which does not seem to us to strengthen the legal contention maintained by the English. The British Ambassador stated to M. Delcasse, according to the Blue Book, that the English and Egyptian Governments—it was then no longer a question of Egypt alone—were masters, by right of conquest, of all the territories which formerly belonged to the Khalifa of Omdurman. We do not see why this right of conquest, appealed to by the Sirdar in the north, could not be invoked by Marchand in the south.

The Matin on Wednesday rather changed its tone and stated very clearly what the object is at which France is aiming by its diversion at Fashoda:—

But what can never be surrendered is the right of France to be in contact with the Valley of the Nile for the commercial development of her possessions in Central Africa. It must not be forgotten that that was the real object of the expedition, and to push forward to Eastern Africa. We cannot allow the results obtained by Marchand to be lost and we hope that these result will be sanctioned by an arrangement which will bring this discussion to an end. It comes to this, that Fashoda is being used as

A PEG ON WHICH TO HANG THE WHOLE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

The Debats on Wednesday fell in with the popular cry—"It is certain we cannot evacuate Fashoda before an accord has been arrived at."

RUSSIAN OPINION.

Several Russian papers express the opinion that the best, and, indeed, the only rational, method of solving the Fashoda Question would be to submit it to the decision of a Court of Arbitration, in order to preclude every danger of war arising out of the difficulty. This opinion is also shared in diplomatic circles here.

A SUGGESTION.

The *Central News* understatnds that it has been unofficially suggested, as a means of enabling France to come out of the difficulty in the Nile Valley with some dignity, that Major Marchand should be appointed French Consul in the Soudan, with headquarters at Fashoda. The "commercial interests" of France, upon which it is understood M. Delcasse lays stress, would thus secure a measure of protection, and as an "emissary of civilisation," Major Marchand, it is urged, could not fail to feel honoured by such an appointment. Furthermore, as the gallant explorer's quarters could be immediately transformed into the French Consular residence, there would be no necessity for him to lower the French flag which he has planted there. It would be open to Major Marchand to apply for leave of absence immediately after his appointment, and if his colleagues preferred returning to France with him, doubtless some native could be found who would be considered competent temporarily to watch over the commercial interests of France.

THE KHEDIVE'S ATTITUDE.

The London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian writes:—

Owing to the Fashoda complication attention has been withdrawn from the attitude of the Khedive in relation to the Khartoum success, although I understand it is a cause of considerable anxiety at the Foreign Office. It may be remembered that the first congratulatory telegram that reached the British agency at Cairo was from the Emperor William, and that similar messages from her Majesty and Lord Wolseley quickly followed. On the news of the victory becoming more widely known congratulations poured in from all parts. The Khedive might naturally have been expected to send cordial greetings to the Sirdar, being more directly interested than any one else in the result of the battle. His reticence at such a moment was decidedly equivocal and even more remarkable was his absence on General Kitchener's return to Cairo. The conduct of Abbas is another sign of revolt against the conditions which secured his father Tewfik on the Khedival throne, and which alone can keep Abbas and his dynasty there. A few years ago the Khedive dismissed his Ministers right and left and appointed others, open defiance of Lord Cromer. His present action goes far to create a very difficult and menacing position. At a similar moment of friction Lord Granville wrote to Lord Crote to Lord Cromer:—"It should be made clear to the Egyptian Ministers and governors of provinces that the responsibility which for the time rests on England obliges her Majesty's Government to insist on the adoption of the policy which they recommend, and that it will be necessary that those Ministers and governors who do not follow this course should cease to hold their offices."

IT was only a year ago that the bones of a score of the Kings of Hungary were found lying about a lumber-room in Stulweisenburg. They had been removed, nobody knows when and why, from their original resting place, and the story goes that a student with less reverence and patriotism than medical zeal bribed the keeper to commit several of these unique skeletons to his professional care. Where they are now (writes the Vienna correspondent of the *Morning Post*) is a point which still remains undecided Some time ago these relics were duly numbered, labelled and catalogued, and there is no doubt that in time they will be accorded a fitting reburial. In the meantime the remains of King Bela III. have been claimed for the Church of St. Mathias on the heights of Buda. A shrine is to be erected in the church to receive his bones, and also those of his first wife, Anna, Duchess of Antioch. For the present the remains have been given temporary burial in a glass coffin amid the rites of the Roman Catholic Church. The ceremony, which has just been conducted by Cardinal Vaszary, was attended by Court dignitaries and several of the Ministers. The Hungarians hold Bela III. in almost equal esteem with the great St. Stefan. He reigned in the twelfth century, was brought up in Greece, and accustomed the people to dwelling in houses instead of tents.

THE DE ROUGEMONT ALLEGATIONS.

LOUIS GRIEN'S STAY IN THE BUSH.

THE world stands relieved—the "Daily Chronicle" has at last printed the pith and marrow of its alleged De Rougemont revelations, says the "West Minster." They can scarcely be described as absolutely overwhelming—for they actually concede that their Louis Grien was a pearl-fisher, was wrecked, and was for three years lost in the bush, had a black wife, and in all probability, while "in a state of woful nudity," did meet an outlying party of miners.

We recite briefly the various steps in the Pilgrim's Progress of Louis Grien, as recited by the "Daily Chronicle:"

1. The son of a small Swiss farmer, with a strain of Jewish blood, who had through drink brought his family into a state of distress, in which the adventurer's mother [who is described as "a good woman"] would have found it impossible to give him 7,000fr.
[The young fellow seems to have occasionally visited his home in the early years, and to have been enabled by the generosity of the actress whom he served to do something for the family.]
2. Footman and courier to Fanny Kemble, the actress, who "used to chaff him and laugh at him," and from whom he ultimately parted, as he explained, on account of the lady's outbreaks of temper.
[The "Daily Chronicle" speaks of "an intermediate place," as to which it "may say more anon."]
3. Servant and courier to the late M. De Mieville, a Swiss banker or merchant in London, who spent a great deal of his time abroad. M. de Rougemont is alleged to have called at M. De Mieville's residence during the present year.
[The De Mieville family credit Grien "in particular with a devouring taste for reading, and are under the impression that even at that time he was filling his mind with books of travel and nursing a secret taste for adventures."]
4. Footman (and courier?) to an official visiting Australia in the latter part of 1872, "throwing up" a sweetheart in his native village the better to fulfil his ambition for travel.
["From that time onward until the present year it does not appear that any of his family ever saw his face again."]
5. Within a year of landing in Australia an adventurer possessed of a little capital, saved out of his wages.
["His love of adventure had at last a freer scope. He was left to live by his wits, and from that time onward he has tried all manner of ways of living in the Australasian continent."]
6. The head of a pearl-fishing syndicate with Peter Jensen, perhaps, as an associate—but in 1874.
["It is quite clear from our information that Grien and his friend made some successful expeditions, because we have ascertained that he actually sent some presents of pearls home to his native village—we hope some reached the deserted sweetheart."]
7. A pearl-fisher, "starting out, apparently, with the faithful Jensen" on a voyage, "bound, it may be, even as M. de Rougemont says, for the shores of New Guinea."
["What is certain is that the vessel was wrecked. Whether there was any foundation for the wonderful adventures which accompanied the wreck in the "Wide World Magazine" must be left to the credulity of the reader, because from the nature of the case there is no available witness except the author of the tale."]
8. An adventurer lost in the bush for three—not thirty—years, say, from 1875 to 1880.
["During the time that he was lost Grien actually did live among the blacks, apparently somewhere in the north. Even the black wife is real, and we are inclined to think that it is quiet true that at the end of his short spell of savagery he did fall in, in a state of woful nudity, with an outlying party of miners, whom, for all we know to the contrary, he may have saluted with the 'Halloa! boys!' which has become famous. There is, however, one item which we feel bound to correct. According to the statements which Grien himself made on subsequent occasions, before he became M. de Rougemont, the interesting episode of the death of the black lady is inaccurate. As a matter of fact, he left her alive in the desert—which, perhaps, was not unnatural. Of the pathetic children we know nothing. But if they exist, their father has not inquired for them for a long time."]
9. "In various occupations on the Australian Continent" for "a great many years."
["Our friend is, in fact, well known at the Antipodes for inventing marvellous projects and floating wild-cat schemes. He has, as we learn from the *Sydney Telegraph* formed various mining syndicates at different times which have uniformly failed. On one occasion he appears to have sent a report to Sydney that he had made a rich find of gold in North Queensland, but nothing more was heard of it. We have ourselves proof positive that he was in Queensland in 1888 and 1889, and that he did not find it a success."]
10. A married man, and the father of a family in Sydney.
["We have now in our hands, as a matter of fact, absolute proof that M. de Rougemont, alias H. L. Grien, had a daughter born to him of this marriege in 1882, another born in 1885, and a son in 1888, and that there were other children besides."]

A CABINET COUNCIL.

AFTER a Cabinet Council at Paris on Oct. 13 an official note was issued, stating in terms identical with those of a telegram purporting to have been sent to the Temps by its London correspondent, that "negotiations were being regularly carried on with England on the subject of the Fashoda affair."

As however Lord Salisbury has declined to admit of negotiations until Marchand has been withdrawn these statements must be taken as intended simply for French consumption.

The correspondent of the Standard says:—

There are no negotiations now "being prosecuted" about Fashoda. The British Government has said its last word on that matter, but, at the request of the French Government, has consented to await its reply until the French Foreign Office receives the reply of Major Marchand to the telegram forwarded to him via Cairo and Omdurman. The position taken up by her Majesty's Government that there can be no discussion or negotiation about Fashoda and the valley of the Nile is now precisely what it was on Oct. 3, which is the date of the last despatch in the Blue Book; but as these essential despatches have not been published in French the Paris papers continue to ignore them, and go on arguing and discussing matter in which England declines discussion and argument.

The *Times* correspondent telegraphs:—"I understand on good authority that the compensation France would expect for the evacuation of Fashoda would be

A SMALL COMMERCIAL POST ON OR NEAR THE NILE or at the entrance of the Bahr-el-Ghazel." Light is thrown on this little *ballon d'essai* by a statement in the *Matin* on Wednesday, to this effect:—But what can never be surrendered is the right of France to be in contact with the Valley of the Nile for the commercial development of her possessions in Central Africa. It must not be forgotton that that was the real object of the expedition and to push forward to Eastern Africa. We cannot allow the results obtain by Marchand to be lost, and we hope that these results will de sanctioned by an arrangement which will bring this discussion to an end.

The evident object is to establish for France on the Nile similar rights to those which she managed during the recent negotiations to acquire to a free navigation of the Niger.

The *Eclair* observes:—"It is impossible not to remark upon Lord Rosebery's strange assertion that M. Delcasse had informed Sir Edmond Monson that there was no such thing as a Marchand expedition, and that, consequently, the hoisting of the French flag on the Nile

DID NOT HAVE AN OFFICIAL CHARACTER.

We do not believe that our Minister of Foreign Affairs could ever have made such a statement. The Marchand mission has always had, and retains, a strictly official character. It was to hoist the French flag that Major Marchand was sent to the Upper Nile."

M. Delafosse who is a deputy of some weight, complains in the 'Gaulois' in a long article, that the Russian alliance does not in this case make any tangible or effective appearance. From St. Petersburg we learn that the *Novoe Vremya* reluctantly admits that the London Press is right from a purely English point of view in praising the action of Lord Salisbury and says:—

In the negotiations on the subject between London and Paris it is not M. Delcasse who plays what the French call 'le beau rôle.' It is difficult to believe that these negotiations will not end in the way desired by the British Government, and the English public, and France, thanks to her present rulers, finds herself

ON THE VERGE OF A SERIOUS DIPLOMATIC DEFEAT.

The Novosti says:—

It would be a serious political mistake if France gave way to England on the question of Fashoda. It would be desirable to submit the question to a court of arbitration and to declare freedom of navigation on the Nile.

FLORILINE!—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed of parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

LORD ROSEBERY ON THE FASHODA AFFAIR.

STRICKING SPEECH.

AT Epsom on Oct. 12, Lord Rosebery presided at the annual dinner of the Surrey Agricultural Association and, in proposing "Success to the Surrey Agricultural Association, after referring to current topics of interest to the agricultural community, went on to say:—I must take you for a moment away from agriculture and a little further afield. After all, agriculture itself has ceased to be bounded by any geographical limits; it is bounded only by the world. You have to watch the harvests in Russia and the climate of the United States, the output of wheat in Australia and India with as much closeness as in the days of protection you watched the markets of the adjoining counties. (A voice.—"We want it back again) The gentlemen wants that period back again and when he has carried the policy into effect he will be the most powerful Minister that England has seen for some time. (Hear, hear.) But in another sense you are concerned with the entire universe, because you are subjects of an Empire which has spread all over the world. It has liabilities under every sky and in every clime, and you as Englishmen, though you are met on an agricultural occasion, are not, I fancy, for a moment blind to the very critical condition of affairs which exists in a remote district of Central Africa at this moment. I am obliged to say a word about this. Were I not engaged to speak here to-night I should certainly keep silence upon it, but, as being largely responsible for the Government on which the policy in connection with Fashoda is founded—(cheers)—as being personally and Ministerially responsible for the declaration made on behalf of the Government by Sir Edward Grey in March, 1895, and as feeling no disposition to recede from a word or a syllable of that declaration—(cheers)—I feel myself obliged to say two or three words—guarded, and, I hope, inoffensive words—on that subject which is so vital to our interests at this moment. I will not disguise from you that in my opinoin there are two or three considerations in connection with the question which make it one of extreme and supreme gravity. (Hear, hear.) The first and the greatest of these considerations is this—that in face of a deliberate warning that a particular act would be considered by the British Government to be an unfriendly act, that act, in spite of great geographical difficulties, of great hardships, of almost insurmountable obstacles, has been deliberately committed. The word "unfriendly," which socially among us has perhaps no particular meaning or perhaps too common a meaning, is among diplomatists

A WORD OF EXCEPTIONAL WEIGHT AND GRAVITY,

and when that word is used to denote an act committed by one Government against another Government the situation is grave. On that point I will say no more. There is another feature of this case which makes it one of extreme gravity. Behind the policy the British Government in this matter there is the entire and united strength of the nation itself. (Cheers.) It is the policy of the last Government deliberately adopted and sustained by the present Government. (Cheers.) That is only a matter of form, but it is the policy of the nation itself. No Government that attempted to recede or to palter with that policy would last a week. (Cheers.) And I am perfectly certain that no idea or intention of any weakening at this point or on this question has entered the heads of Her Majesty's present advisers. (Cheers.) But were it otherwise I say their existance would be short, and that at this moment they have only to maintain the attitude revealed in the despatches recently published and the nation will make any sacrifice and go any length to sustain that action. (Cheers.) There is on the other side of the Channel an element of great gravity, too. There is the question of the flag. I honour the flag; we all honour the flag, and none of us would wish to pay any disrespect to the flag of a friendly nation which we should not desire to be paid to our own. It is not always easy in politics to carry out consistently the maxim to do unto others that which you would wish others to unto you. But the flag, after all is said and done, is a portable affair. It can be carried in a small compass by responsible people, and I have some hope that the flage in this case is not necessarily the flag of France but the individual flag of an individual flag of an individual explorer, and, therefore, is not carrying the full weight of the Republic behind it. (Hear, hear.) Having given you, as briefly as I can, the graver aspects of the case, let me tell you what I think are the more reassuring elements. In the first place the French Foreign Minister, M. Delcasse, has received the representations of the Government, not perhaps, altogether favourably, but still in a conciliatory spirit. He has expressly denied more than once that there is any such thing as a Marchand mission at all. He has therefore, as I understand it, taken away from Major Marchand that official chracter which would give the hoisting of the flag a much more serious aspect than it need have, and has reduced his position to that extent. He has also spoken of Major Marchand as

"AN EMISSARY OF CIVILISATION"

He has denied, so to speak, his official character by calling him rather "an emissary of civilisation" than by giving him any official character. That in itself is a reassuring symptom, because it points to Major Marchand being the local emissary of a local governor rather than as representing the central authority of the Government at Paris. I am not blind, of course, to the fact that Major Marchand stated in his interview with the Sirdar that he had been given instructions to occupy Fashoda and to hoist the flag there; nor am I blind to the fact that M. Liotard, who was the governor under whom Major Marchand was placed, has made a speech in France which would seem to controvert the more ciliatory view I have ventured to hope prevails. But I am content and justified in this affair in taking the supreme authority of the French Foreign Minister as against those subordinate and local authorities, M. Liotard and Major Marchand; and I hope we may yet find that this mission of Major Marchand, conducted far from French territory across territory to which France has no claim, and to which other nations have a claim, will prove to be of a local and not of an authoritative character. (Cheers). But, secondly, I found even greater hopes on this—that, in urging the supremacy of Egypt over the territories which were temporarily abandoned after the fall of Khartum, we are using not so much our own arguments as the arguments used by the French Ministers and French Ambassadors for the last few years. (Hear, hear). If our Ambassador in Paris uses the language employed by the French Ambassador in London when I was in office and if Lord Salisbury as Foreign Minister uses the language of M. Hanotaux, who was French Foreign Minister when I was in office, he will put the claims of Egypt over these territories in a manner

SO AUTHORITATIVE SO SERIOUS AND SO EARNEST.

that it will not be in the power of any Government or any country to repudiate their force and their authenticity. (Cheers.) I say, then, that it is a great point gained in the game of peace that the claims of Egypt over these temporarily derelict territories of the Egyptian Government have never been urged with more force and with more conclusiveness than by the French Ministers and by the French Ambassadors themselves. (Hear, hear.) Lastly, there is a circumstance on which I do not lay much stress, but which, after all, is an element in the consideration of the question. It is that the position of Major Marchand is practically an untenable one, and that, in one form or another, it would seem impossible that his occupation of that insolated point on the Nile on which he has chosen to set up his tent can be very greatly prolonged. These considerations lead me to hope that this question will be pacifically settled and in a conciliatory manner; but on one side it must be understood that there can be no compromise of the rights of Egypt in this matter. (Cheer.) And there is a further consideration which applies not merely to this question, but to others that preceded it which it is worth while to bear in mind. Great Britain has been treated rather too much as what the French call a negligible quantity in recent periods. There has been a disposition in the last two or three years to encroach and impinge on the rights of England in various parts of the world in a way which is not gratifying to Englishmen, and which I do not think is calculated to promote those cordial relations with other Powers which it must be the wish of a great commercial Empire like ours to cultivate. The present Government has shown no want of conciliation; some may think that they have gone too far in the path of conciliation in various parts of the world; but it is no part of my province to discuss that question to-night. It is outside the limits I have set myself. But for my purpose all I wish to say is that Great Britain has been conciliatory, and that her conciliatory disposition has been widely misunderstood. (Cheers.) If the nations of the world are under the impression that the ancient spirit of Great Britain is dead, or that her resources are weakened, or her population less determined than ever it was to maintain the rights and the honour of its flag they make

A MISTAKE WHICH CAN ONLY END IN A DISASTROUS CONFLAGRATION.

(Cheers.) The strength of Ministries in this country with regard to foreign affairs does not lie in the votes they can command in either House of Parliament; it lies in the intrepid spirit of a united people. (Cheers.) If they are not the channels and the mouthpiece of that spirit they will cease to exist and be succeeded by Ministers who are (Cheers.) That continuity of policy is the only certainty, perhaps, that exists with regard to British politics to let other nations remember—I doubt not that they are as anxious for cordial relations with us as we are for cordial relations with them—that cordiality as between nations can only rest on mutual respect—respect for each other's rights for each other's territories, for each other' flag. (Cheers.) If that respect be not cultivated on both sides—and I am bound to say that Africa and even Asia have furnished of late some strange object lessons with regard to international law and international practice—if that mutual respect be not cultivated we shall relapse ultimately into a short of barbarous condition, but, at any rate, we shall relapse into a state of things most perilous for the peace and welfare of humanity at large. (Cheers.)

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THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

HOME.

ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION.—At the annual meeting on the 7th the president, Mr. Fellowes Prynne, delivered an address, in which he regretted the want of sympathy between exponents of pictorial art and of architecture.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—The Archbishop of Canterbury has his week been giving his views on the Eucharist, the confessional, and the proper objects of worship, in the course of his annual visitation. The Bishops of Worcester, Peterborough, Lincoln, and Bath and Wells have also been giving addresses on the ritual question; and Lord Halifax has replied to Sir William Harcourt's last letter. The same subject was dealt with by the chairman of the Congregational Union in his address to the Assembly at Nottingham on the 11th.—The Rev. H. J. Foss has been appointed Bishop of Osaka, Japan.—Mr. Goschen opened a new parish institute at Portsea on Tuesday, and delivered an address in which he spoke of the importance of the work that was being done by the Church for the spiritual improvement of the masses.—The Bishop of London on Sunday unveiled a window to the memory of Archbishop Laud in Gray's Inn Chapel.

Elections.—The Hon. Arthur Stanley has been adopted as Conservative candidate for the Ormskirk Division.—A Liberal candidate has resigned his position on account of the multitude of demands for help made upon him.

Food Adulteration.—At a conference of representative retail grocers from all parts of the country, held on Friday at the Agricultural-hall, Islington, a resolution was unanimously adopted declaring that legislation on the adulteration of food products is urgently needed, but will not be satisfactory unless it is comprehensive in character and includes the recommendations of the Select Committee on the subject.

Imports and Exports.—The Board of Trade Returns for September show increases of 1·2 per cent, in our imports and 8·9 per cent. in exports of home produce, other produce showing a decrease.

International Conference on Scientific Literature.—The Royal Society gave a dinner on Tuesday night at the Hotel Metropole to the delegates from the foreign Governments attending the international conference which is now sitting in London to consider the question of an international catalogue of scientific literature. Lord Lister presided.

Ireland.—At the annual Parnellite Convention on the 10th Mr. J. Redmond accused the Liberals of wishing to kill the Irish Local Government Bill, which ought to prove an enormous step towards Home Rule. Mr. Dillon spoke at Glasgow on the 9th, urging the need of Nationalist reunion.—The Archbishop of Armagh spoke on the ritual question on the 12th.

Law.—The Act permitting an accused man to give evidence on his own behalf is now in force.

London.—The County Council has resolved to buy out the London Tramways Company for £850,000; and proposals for water legislation are to be submitted forthwith.—The ratepayers of St. Pancras have by 8,278 to 4,849 votes—a majority of 3,429—negatived for the second time a proposal to adopt the Public Libraries Act, 1892.

Marriages.—Mr. C. A. Grenfell and Lady Lilian Maud Spencer-Churchill; Mr. F. H. Lloyd-Anstruther and the Hon. Rachel Gough-Calthorpe; the Hon. W. F. Rice and Lady Margaret Child Villiers.

Military.—The Duke of Connaught has relinquished the Aldershot command, to which Sir Redvers Buller has been appointed.

Music.—The Leeds Festival programme last week included professor Stanford's new Te Deum, Dr. Alan Gray's Song of Redemption, and Mr. F. H. Cowen's new setting of Collins's Ode to the Passions. Sir Edward Clarke has declined to join a branch of the Anglo-American League.

Sport.—Dr. W. G. Grace has become the manager of a new "London County Cricket Club," but will continue to play for Gloucester shire.—The Cesarewitch Stakes were won on the 12th by Sir J. Miller's Chaleureux.

Theatres.—Mr. Anthony Hope's Adventure of Lady Ursula is now being played at the Duke of York's Theatre; and at the Empire a "Klondike" ballet has been produced.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, presiding last Friday at a meeting of the National Temperance League, held at the Mansion-house, said he did not think there had been, at any time in the history of their cause, real reason for discouragement; he had never seen the time when it had not been progressing. No doubt there was still a considerable amount of difference of opinion, but it would not continue very long if the advocates of the cause persevered.

The Home Secretary has appointed a departmental committee to advise him as to the regulations which should be made with respect to both State and certified inebriate reformatories under the Inebriates Act of last Session.

Wills.—Mr. C. C. Dunkerley, £253,833; Mr. Beckford Bevan, £53,098; Mrs. E. A. Furniss, £4,939. Under Mr. J. J. Colman's will £2,000 a year for 20 years will be spent in relieving necessitous employes or ex-employes of his firm.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

Africa, South.—The Government of Cape Colony was defeated by a "No confidence" vote on the 10th and resigned on the 11th.

Australia.—The New South Wales Assembly on the 12th declared that the future federal capital must be in that colony.—There was a great fire in Sydney on the 8th.

CANADA.—The International Commission has adjourned, to meet on November 1 in Washington. Canada has agreed to the prohibition of pelagic sealing.—Mr. Tarte, Minister of Public Works, spoke on the 9th in favour of an alliance between Britain, France, and the United States.

Newfoundland.—The Royal Commission has practically completed its investigation of the French shore question.

New Zealand.—The Lower House has passed the Old Age Pensions Bill by a majority of ten.

West Indies.—A proposal to annex Jamaica to Canada is under discussion. Sir Henry Norman thinks the proposal premature. The Hurricane Relief Fund amounted on the 12th to £30,600.

THE UNITED STATES.

Elections.—A sound money Republican has been elected Senator for Oregon; and a Democratic governor has been elected in Georgia, defeating the Populists.

Indian Rising.—A rising of Sioux Indians in Minnesota occurred last week, and several soldiers were killed; but the insurgents were defeated in a second engagement.

Labour Conflict.—A train carrying negroes to take the place of miners on strike in Illinois was attacked on the 12th, and 20 deaths are reported.

Senator Quay has been committed for trial on a charge of misusing public money.

The Peace Negotiations continue in Paris. The American Commissioners refuse to discuss a question respecting the occupation of Manila.—President McKinley visited Omaha on the 12th, and spoke on the subject of the war.

FOREIGN.

ARGENTINA.—General Roca assumed the Presidency and opened Congress on the 12th.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.—*Ausgleich* Bill has been referred by the Austrian Reichsrath to a committee.—The Vienna Council has adopted the Contract with an English company for the lighting of the capital.

CHINA.—The Empress Dowager continues her reactionary measures. The native press has been suppressed. Kang-Yu-Wei has shown our Hongkong Correspondent a letter in which the Emperor says "you must proceed at once outside and devise means to save me."—The final contract for a British loan for the Niu-chwang railway has been signed, with the modifications demanded by Russia.

CRETE.—The Porte has agreed to the evacuation of Crete if garrisons are allowed to remain at three fortified points. Two British battalions and one battery have arrived at Candia.

FASHODA.—The critical position of the Fashoda controversy was made plain on the 10th by the publication of the recent official despatches on the subject. The French Press urge their Government not to withdraw Major Marchand. Lord Rosebury, speaking at an agricultural dinner on the 12th, emphasized his agreement with Lord Salisbury's view of the case.

FRANCE.—The Paris strike assumed a threatening aspect on the 8th, and the garrison was reinforced; but the men are now resuming work.—The Dreyfus controversy still rages, and M. Brisson is being most virulently assailed. Colonel Picquart's counsel has not yet been allowed to see his client. M. Zola's distrained goods were put up for sale on the 11th, and the whole amount of the judgment against him was bid for a single article.

Germany.—The Emperor and Empress started on the 11th for Venice, Constantinople, and Jerusalem.—The Prussian Ministry at the Vatican will probably be left vacant for a while on account of a speech delivered to French pilgrims by the Pope, who acknowledged France as the "traditional protector" of Christians in the East.—The Socialist Congress last week declared that German industry "on the whole" could now dispense with protective tariffs.

Italy.—The Minister of Marine has abandoned his naval construction programme for the time being.—The vintage will be lacking in quantity, though not in quality.

[illegible]—Ferghana and Samarkand have been placed under the minor state of siege. For their part in the Andijan rising 362 persons have been sent to Siberia, leaving 18 to be hanged.—Extraordinary charges of cruelty to persons having relations with Russians are made against a Roman Catholic priest in Poland.

Soudan Campaign.—Major-General Rundle is clearing out the country between the Blue Nile and Gedaref.—The Grenadier Guards were received by an enormous crowd on their arrival in London on the 6th.

[illegible]—Major-General G. R. FitzRoy; General J. McNeill Walter; Sir H. J. Hawley; Lieutenant H. V. F[illegible]; Mr. A. Mills, ex-M.P.; Mr. J. Gjers, Middlesbrough ironmasters; Princess Albrecht of Prussia; Prince [illegible] Trubetskoi; the Hon. W. J. Larnach, of New Zealand.

MR. LABOUCHERE ON BRITISH AND FRENCH CLAIMS.

WE are now, says Mr. Labouchere in *Truth* of Act 13 in possession of the correspondent that has taken place between our Government and that of France in regard to the Nile Valley and the French occupation of Fashoda. I observe that Lord Salisbury entirely throws over the contention that although the Soudan has been for years under the *de facto* rule of the Dervishes, it has never ceased to be Egyptian territory. He bases our right, and that of Egypt, to the Soudan and its dependencies on conquest. Fashoda and the Bahr-el-Ghazal he claims for Egypt and us, on the ground that they were a dependency over which the Dervishes exercised sway, and that we and Egypt have replaced the Dervishes. It would seem, moreover, that, when in 1895, Sir Edward Gray declared that the entire valley of the Nile was within our sphere of influence, this claim was at once contested by the French Government.

The mere fact of a European Power declaring a large portion of Africa within the sphere of its influence can hardly be deemed to establish a right to such territory as against any other European Power which has not by treaty recongnised the claim; all the less, if the territory in question is unoccupied by the claiming Power when the declaration is made. This Lord Salisbury seems to perceive. The question, therefore, resolves itself into this: We advanced down the Nile, and having defeated the Dervishes at Omdurman, we declared ourselves and Egypt the possessors by conquest of all the countries over which the Dervishes ruled. But before we had reached Omdurman the French had advanced from the west and had ccupied Fashoda.

The respective rights of England, Egypt and France to the possession of Fashoda and the surrounding country seem, therefore, to me, to be a nice question of international law. For us and France to fight over the question would be absurd. If we cannot come to some satisfactory agreement with France, we ought to refer the question to the arbitration of some third party, unless we are prepared to say that, when any international issue arises which concerns ourselves, our view must previl, and if a Foreign Power does not accept that view, war, not arbitration, must settle the question.

It is not easy to see what benefit any one can derive from the possession of the Bahr-el-Ghazal province. This is M. Liotard's description of it:—

The region of Bahr-el-Ghazal consists of vast marshy plains, thinly populated, and extremely unhealthy, afflicted by abnormal rainfalls, and reeking with marsh fever. The natives are congenitally indolent, and they are obstinate and unambitious. In these regions the terrible rains are the cause of illness, discomfort, and discouragement. Being continually wet to the skin results in fever, catarrh, rheumatism, liver complaints, and diseases of the kidney and bladder.

Were Egypt independent of us, I do not suppose that any Power would object to her extending her sway over the sources of the various rivers that, when they come together, form the Nile. But the case is very different when Egypt is another name for Great Britain. We pledged ourselves only to occupy Egypt temporarily. We now openly boast that we intend to occupy it permanently. The question, therefore, is whether we shall become to all intents and purposes the owners, not only of Egypt, but of all the lands between that country and Uganda, basing our right to hold them upon the Egyptian claim to them. I can well understand that European Powers that have possessions in the neighbourhood should view these pretensions of ours with scant favour. Our Jingoes are, however, so permeated with the African craze that not only are they desirous for us to get hold of worthless possessions in the interior of Africa, but they fail to see that—as a question of right—any other European Power can have any claim to them, based occupation or any other plea. As they have an uneasy feeling that were these respective "rights" to be submitted to arbitration the case might possibly go against us, they deprecate arbitration, or even negotiation, and clamour for Lord Salisbury "bundling out" all or any who may be found in these territories.

We have taken it into our heads that it is desirable that there should be a railway from the Cape to Cairo running entirely through British territory. We therefore are indignant that any European Power should occupy territory which would render this dream impossible of realisation. But will any one tell me what we should gain by any such inland railway? Who would travel by it? What merchandise would be sent by it? Should we send goods from England to South Africa by way of the Mediterranean and Alexandria and thence by railroad to South Africa, instead of by the sea route! Would the Cape use this route to send her goods to us! The idea is mere claptrap, and people have allowed themselves to be caught by the jingle of Cape and Cairo. Our Jingoes use the phrase to justify the annexation of utterly worthless territories in the interior of Africa. Mr. Rhodes uses it in order to justify his demand for a British guarantee to enable him to build a railroad northwards, on the chance of his coming across some auriferous district in the interior of Africa, and to avert the day when he will have to admit that Charterland has been a mine of wealth to him and to his confederates in their raid on the pockets of British investors, but is commercially and industrially about as valuable as the interior of Greenland. The electors of the Cape have declined to have anything to do with this folly. The sooner that we follow their example, the better it will be for our common sense.

The despatch of Lord Kimberley to our Ambassador in Paris in 1895, in regard to Sir Edward Grey's declaration that the entire Nile basin is a British sphere of influence is somewhat ambiguous. It rather explains away the declaration than confirms it. Lord Kimberley informs Lord Dufferin he had told M. de Courcel that, "looking at the matter from our point of view" we should have just cause of complaint if, whilst negotiation was still pending, a French expedition entered the territory which was the subject under discussion, and that no advance on our part had taken place from the south beyond Unyoro. To action, Lord Kimberley said, rather than to words, he attached importance. When M. de Courcel said that he regarded the declaration of Sir Edward Grey as a prise de possession on our part of the whole basin of the Upper Nile, Lord Kimberley replied that he could not see how it could be regarded in this light. It would seem, therefore, that when this despatch was written, all the territories between Unyoro and the southern frontier of the Soudan proper were regarded by Lord Kimberley as "no man's land," the rights to which, as between France and England, were to be decided by subsequent discussion. We now claim them by having replaced the Dervishes. The French claim them by right of occupation.

The real fact seems to be that Sir Edward Grey's declaration, which, I believe, was made in the House of Commons on his own initiative, applied rather to the Upper Nile Valley as far down as Khartoum, than to the basin of the Nile beyond that point. At that time we had no idea of pushing forward from Uganda, so as to become possessors of the vast unexplored and unoccupied territories between that country and the Soudan proper. This has been an after thought. Even when the expedition against the Dervishes was commenced, Ministers, although asked again and again whether it was intended to conquer Darfur and the Bahr-el-Ghazal, or indeed to push further south than Khartoum, conveyed by their answers that this was not their intention.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Umta, 3,450 tons, Captain F. Herrington, sailed on Saturday last for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE s s Hambleton, 1,925 tons, Captain J Galley arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Middlesbrough, (2nd September,) via London and Karachi with a general cargo, and one deck passenger.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Mozaffari, 1,387 tons, Captain F T Griffin, Sailed on Saturday last for Marseilles, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr Yeanston, wife and child, Mrs Vizil, Mr Morris Moscowtez 1 wife and 20 deck.

THE s s Rudesheimer, 1,794 tons, Captain A Weishmann, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Hamburg, 20th September, via Antwerp, with a general cargo, Mr Massoti and Mr F Main as passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Glade and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain J C Tice, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, October 27th, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Major Tyler, Captain Irvine, Mr Rodocanahi, Very Rev. Dr, Dalhoff, Mr. Ghabanu, Mr L. Tilomal, Mr I Newram, Mr P Dossabhoy, Mrs Davies, Miss Neale, and 74 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
28	Hambleton s	Galley	Middlesbrough, Sept 2
29	Sutlej s	Symons	Aden, Oct 23
	Rudesheimer s	Weishmann	Hamburg, Sept 20
	Dwarka s	Tice	Karachi, Oct 27
30	Orange Branch s	Maling	Liverpool, Sept 30
	Chilka s	Croft	Moulmein, Oct 15
	Coromandel s	Tillard	Shanghai, Oct 11

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
29	Moshtari s	Clarke	Calcutta, &c
	Dumra s	Rothwell	Karachi
	Clyde s	Denny	Aden
	Umta s	Herrington	Calcutta
	Mozaffari s	Griffin	Marseilles

The steamer Sutlej, entered for loading on Saturday for Aden.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 29.

FROM GLASGOW.

Nubia—s 13 bales paper Kaisar-i-Hind Press 1 qr cask and 2 hogsheads whisky Phipson and Co

City of Edinburgh s—100 cases beer B Smyth and Co, 107 cases whisky D Cowasjee, 100 cases ale and stout Robinson Morrison and Co, 80 cases whisky D Dadabhoy

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Edinburgh s—10 cases candles R A Hoosein

FROM LONDON.

Arabia s—3 cases medicine Madon Sons and Co, 136 cases provisions, oilmenstores, &c, Essoofally Russooljee, 1 case piano Rose and Co, 50 bottles quick silver C Ramjee, 15 cases sherry Eduljee Bezonjee, 11 cases wine Cutler Palmer and Co, 5 cases envelopes and 8 bales paper Nuzerally Cumroodin, 15 bottles quick silver Owen and Ukeil, 102 cases gin Sorabjee Cowasjee, 7 bales paper, 6 cases types, 1 cask filters, 1 case tricycle and 5 cases glassware Kaiser-i-Hind Press, 140 hogsheads ale Cutler Palmer and Co

FROM CHARENTE.

Hardwick Hall s—50 cases brandy Eduljee Bezenjee

Arabia s—35 cases brandy D Cowasjee, 25 cases brandy D Dadabhoy

FROM MARSEILLES.

D Balduino s—35 cases vermouth D Cowasjee

FROM TRIESTE

Imperator s—2 cases writing materials B D Motiwalla and Co

Imperatrix s—10 bottles quick silver Adamjee Bhaijee, 3 cases photo materials Nadkarni and Co, 46 cases glass bangles C Jamsetjee

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL

City of Edinburgh s—45 bales wool [illegible]jee Sewjee, 30 bales wool M Khoobchand, 1093 cwt wheat P Jairam, 1000 cwt joowar Tokersey Jadowjee, 75 cwt condiments and 10 cwt curry powder M Poonjiajee and Sons, 24 bales wool N Harjee, 150 bales hemp John L Kersten and Co, 115 bales cotton fly and 50 bales twist waste Raghowjee Cursondas and Co

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—156 cwt condiments Manockjee Poonjiajee and Sons, 20 bales skins Ahmed Abdulla and Co, 10 hogsheads Indian condiments N K Jussawala

FOR HAVRE

Hambleton s—700 cwt buffalo horns E C Nanjee, 149 cwt linseed Ralli Brothers

FOR BOSTON.

Arabia s—40 cwt fishmaws R Dhanjee and Co

FOR GENOA.

D Balduino s—100 cwt myrabolams Volkart Brothers

FOR HONGKONG.

Letimbro s—800 bales twist Yan Shun and Co, 75 bales twist P F Talati, 200 bales twist Hajee Adum Esmail and Co, 100 bales twist Pestonjee F Talati, 325 bales twist Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co

FOR KOBE.

Muke Maru s—141 bales cotton Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co, 100 bales cotton Tata and Co

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 29TH OF OCTOBER, 1898.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutt standard, reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity a Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June, to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·977	Calm	1	87·6	52·2	53	...	13·70	−3·72
Sirsa	29·975	SE	...	91·8	54·3	35	...	6·40	−6·21
Delhi	29·951	Calm	2	88·2	55·5	37	...	13·28	−12·95
Agra	29·958	Calm	1	91·5	59·4	51	...	21·82	−5·27
Cawnpore	29·955	Calm	1	83·3	54·5	56	...	40·29	...
Allahabad	29·943	WSW	2	85·1	61·9	65	...	51·79	+14·82
Jhansi	29·975	Calm	1	89·1	62·2	53	...	34·53	−3·15
Jacobabad	29·926	Calm	1	94·5	58·0	52	...	2·90	+0·17
Karachi	29·911	E	1	90·4	83·5	42	...	2·81	−3·27
Jeypore	29·980	NW	1	91·1	56·1	38	...	17·05	−9·54
Ajmere	30·017	Calm	1	89·9	62·3	46	...	11·98	−8·05
Deesa	29·904	E	6	98·8	62·5	24	...	15·57	−10·36
Ahmedabad	29·886	ENE	2	96·2	69·1	42	...	38·00	...
Bhuj	29·898	Calm	1	99·3	68·9	22	...	13·20	−0·69
Rajkot	?	ESE	1	93·9	65·3	30	...	15·35	−12·52
Ghadechi	29·871	NW	4	96·6	65·8	40	...	30·27	...
Veraval	29·855	NE	5	93·1	73·3	46	...	12·55	...
Neemuch	29·980	NE	4	90·8	59·	32	...	27·88	−2·67
Indore	29·945	NE	1	85·7	56·1	40	...	39·31	+6·28
Saugor	29·975	SE	5	85·3	62·1	26	...	60·97	+15·30
Jubbulpore	29·992	SE	1	84·9	50·9	71	...	66·09	+9·14
Hoshangabad	29·953	NE	2	87·7	57·2	49	..	59·20	5·48
Khandwa	29·959	NE	2	96·2	55·6	42	...	26·21	−5·07
Raipur	29·974	Calm	1	86·8	61·2	60	...	40·93	−7·69
Nagpur	29·969	Calm	...	89·2	59·7	41	...	49·01	+2·25
Amraoti	29·965	ENE	5	91·2	60·3	49	...	20·68	−13·38
Akola	29·949	E	5	92·4	60·9	43	...	20·1	−14·31
Surat	29·875	E	2	98·2	71·0	45	...	30·70	−15·19
Malegaon	29·924	SSW	5	93·9	62·4	59	...	14·9	−8·38
Bombay	29·863	SE	8	90·2	80·0	82	0·02	73·63	+1·33
Poona	29·884	E	9	92·5	73·4	55	...	24·05	−0·12
Ahmednagar	29·919	SSE	2	90·3	62·4	70	...	15·32	...
Aurangabad	29·954	SE	4	92·4	62·7	47	...	21·61	...
Sholapur	29·920	SE	8	90·7	70·5	62	...	33·5	+3·69
Ratnagiri	29·858	SE	4	96·4	77·9	71	...	118·94	+9·92
Belgaum	29·897	E	?	84·2	64·3	71	...	44·28	+0·81
Goa	29·876	SE	4	88·9	76·9	83	...	101·93	...
Karwar	29·860	NE	3	87·8	73·5	88	...	134·18	+12·40
Mangalore	29·874	S	1	86·8	76·4	85	0·19	111·21	+151
Calicut	29·853	ESE	5	88·7	74·5	84	0·17	92·51	−1·73
Cochin	29·860	NNE	M	87·0	74·7	86	0·00	95·64	+9·25
Bangalore	29·914	ENE	12	83·3	66·3	83	...	22·34	−3·01
Secunderabad	29·912	E	5	88·6	71·5	77	...	26·13	−2·63
Masulipatam	29·902	NNE	10	88·0	78·6	81	...	33·27	+1·19
Bellary	29·925	E	12	89·2	68·2	68	...	12·2	−2·33
Cuddapah	29·888	E	L	90·0	73·8	84	...	15·31	+10·40
Madras	29·877	NE	6	88·5	75·5	91	6·14	30·77	+6·05
Coimbatore	29·908	W	...	83·4	70·1	88	0·21	13·31	+2·85
Trichinopoly	29·885	C	5	86·0	74·4	91	0·11	12·41	−5·61
Negapatam	29·863	N	11	84·5	73·9	88	0·5	22·94	+2·81
Colombo	29·850	E	6	87·0	73·0	95	2·11	42·01	+7·46
Aden	29·821	E	15	87·8	76·4	81	...	0·07	−0·37

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

The pressure changes of the past 24 hours have been small. Readings are highest in Rajputana, Berar, and the Central and North-West Provinces, and lowest along the West Coast. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds on the Coromandel Coast are cyclonic, while calms and north-easterly to south easterly breezes prevail at most of the other reporting stations. The force has been generally light. This morning the wind velocity was 10 miles an hour at Bombay and Sholapur. The maximum temperature is above the mean of the season in many places, and the minimum from 4° to 6° in excess at Surat, Bombay, Sholapur, Belgaum, Secunderabad and Masulipatam. The highest temperature in the shade was 99° at Deesa, and the lowest 51° at Jubbulpore. Humidity changes are small and the skies are cloudy to overcast in Ceylon, the Madras Presidency, on the Malabar Coast and at Bombay. About two inches of rain has fallen at Colombo (2' 10"), light to moderate showers at Mangalore, Calicut, Cochin, Madras, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Negapatam, and a few drops at Bombay. The weather conditions are favourable for local rain in Ceylon, the Madras Presidency and on the Malabar Coast. Pressure is relatively slightly abnormally low in Sind, Gujarat, Rajputana, Central India and at and about Poona, Bombay, Malegaon and Surat, and as the winds along the Coast from Mangalore northwards as far as Verawal show a tendency to cyclonic circulation, the weather on and off the West Coast is slightly unsettled and will probably remain more or less cloudy.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, OCT. 29.

Saturday: The barometer has fallen slightly in almost all parts of the country. Pressure is slightly more uniform than it was yesterday, but the general conditions are unchanged. Pressure is lightly higher than usual except over Burma and North Bombay. Winds are northerly and north-easterly over the bay area and easterly and south-easterly over centre and west of the peninsula and Central Provinces, while the directions are very variable over northern India. Force has risen suddenly and is strong at Coconada, but remains light to moderate elsewhere. Mean temperature has fallen over Bengal and Burma, and changed irregularly elsewhere, heat is considerably less than usual over Bengal, the gangetic plain, the Indus Valley and North of the Central Provinces, but is more or less excessive elsewhere. The deficiency exceeds five degrees at Chaibassa and Sambalpur. The excess is more than five degrees at Rajkote and Ratnagiri. Scattered showers have occurred over Burma and General showers over south of peninsula. The principal amounts are two inches at Colombo and Tinnevelly, and an inch and a half at Madura.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 28th October, 1898.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ......inches	29·829
Temperature of the Air ......degrees	85·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·0
Dew Point	75·5
Relative humidity of Air	·734
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10) ..	2·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ......degrees	90·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	79·0
General Directions of wind*	N, ENE, E, WSW, W, N.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ......miles	188
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during the month	0·46
" " year	73·94
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 29th Oct.	0·02

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, OCT. 11.

1st Dragoon Guards—Lieut H J Williams to be Captain vice F C L Hulton, seconded. Lieut F Graham from half-pay to be Lieutenant, with precedence next above Lieut E Deacon, vice H J Williams.

12th Lancers—Capt W B C Hodge resigns his commission. Sec Lieut W M Burrell to be Leiutenant, vice R S Grenfell, killed in action.

14th Hussars—Sec Lieut R Blackett to be Lieutenant, vice F R Lawrence, seconded.

Royal Engineers—Lieut Col and Brevet Col A O Green Supernumerary to the establishment is placed on half-pay.

Coldstream Guards—Capt J G Le M, Lord Romilly, resigns his commission.

Royal Warwickshire Regt—Lieut H G A Moore to be Captian, vice W M L Lee retired. The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Sec Lieut C O'B H Methuen is antedated to Aug 24, 1898.

Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt)—Lieut R G Hely-Hutchinson to be Captain, vice H W G Campbell promoted.

Lancashire Fusiliers—Sec Lieut R J Dennis resigns his commission

Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Lieut B B Barkar is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteers.

Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry—Major and Brevet Lieut-Col W Aldworth D S O, from the Bedfordshire Regt to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice H P Carden retired on half-pay.

Black Watch Royal Highlanders.—Sec Lieut J D G Walker to be Lieutenant, vice A Grant Duff, promoted

Princess Charlotte of Wales's Royal Berkshire Regt—Super Sec Lieut M R Walsh, to be Second Lieutenant

Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regt—Sec Lieut C C Mulloy, to be Lieutenant, vice R B Hope, resigned

King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry—Sec Lieut C E A F S Butler resigns his commission

King's Royal Rifle Corps—Lieut C A K Pechell, is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Gent Cadet H B P L Kennedy from the R M College to be Second Lieutenant in succession to Lieut C A K Pechell

Highland Light Infantry—Sec Lieut R G I Chichester to be Lieutenant vice R J A Haldane deceased

Royal Munster Fusiliers—The surname of Sec Lieut A C L Tyrrell is as now described and not as stated in the "Gazette" of May 6 1898

Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Lieut H J Kinsman is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Sec Lieut C Garvice is antedated to June 30 1898 vice H J Kinsman

West India Regt—Lieut R R Lawrenson to be Captain vice J P Bliss appointed Adjutant

Army Medical Staff—Surg Gen J B Hamilton M D is placed on retired pay. Col W D Wilson M B the Royal Army Medical Corps to be Surgeon General vice J B Hamilton M D

Royal Army Medical Corps—Lt Col A Anderson is placed on retired pay. The Christian names of Lieut Dobbin are Edward John and not as stated in the "Gazette" of Aug 9 1898

Corps of Military Mounted Police—Capt and Qrmr J W M Wood from 1st Dragoons to be Quartermaster vice Hon Major J L Emerson retired

Staff—Gen the Right Hon Sir Redvers H Buller G C B K C M G, V C to be a Lieutenant General on the Staff to command the troops at Aldershot vice Gen H R H A W P A Duke of Connaught and Strathearn K G, K T, K P, G C B, G C S I, G C M G, G C I E, G C V O, whose period of service in that appointment has expired. Major Gen H Mc Calmont C B to be a Major General on the Staff to command the troops in the Cork District vice Major Gen J Fryer C B whose period of service in that appointment has expired. Major Gen T Fraser C B, C M G, R E, to be a Major General on the Staff to command the troops in the Thames District in addition to his duties as Commandant of the School of Military Engineering vice Lt Gen Sir C Warren G C M G, K C B, R E, who has vacated in consequence of promotion. Brevet Col W E Franklyn from Lieutenant-Colonel the Princess of Wales's Own Yorkshire Regt to be an Assistant Adjutant General and to have the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army vice Col E L Street retired. Capt and Qmr J W M Wood Corps of Military Mounted Police to be Provost Marshal at Aldershot and to have the honorary rank of Major vice Qmr and Hon Major J L Emerson retired Lieut J Fryer 7th Hussars to be A D C to Major Gen H McCalmont C B

Indian Staff Corps—The undermentioned Captains are granted the temporary rank of Major whilst serving as Regimental Commandants or Seconds in Command Indian Army:—E C W Mackenzie Kennedy J Jackson G Rippon T H Plumer W R Lewin

India Army—The undermentioned Colonels Bombay Infantry to be Major Generals:—E Mockler and F D Mander Major Gen E Mockler is transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List

Army Chaplains' Dept—The Rev W C Parr M A Chaplain to the Forces Fourth Class to be Chaplain to the Forces Third Class

Army Pay Dept—Staff Paymr and Hon Lt Col G Shields retires on retired pay. Paymr and Hon Capt R W P Lodwick is granted the honorary rank of Major

Brevet—Lt Col A H Neurse half pay to be Colonel

Memoranda—The undermentioned Quartermasters and Hon Lieutenants Army Service Corps are granted the honorary rank of Captain:—R Richardson and J W Mitchell. Lieut C C Robertson R A is granted the temporary rank of Captain whilst employed in West Africa

Reserve of Officers—The undermentioned officers having exceeded the limit of age laid down in Article 663 Royal Warrant July 18 1898 are removed under the provisions of that article from the Reserve of Officers:—Capt F F Burkinyoung late 5th Dragoon Guards Capt G R Prior Hon Lieut Col late 4th Bn the Sherwood Foresters Derbyshire Regt Capt J K M Witham Major and Hon Lieutenant Colonel 3rd Bn the King's Own Scottish Borderers. Sec Lieut A D Campbell Captain 4th Bn Princess Louise's Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders resigns his commission

Army Medical Reserve of Officers—Surg Capt E W St V Ryan to be Surgeon Major

THE NAVY.

APPOINTMENTS.

Commander—I M Fraser, D S O, to Melita Oct 13

Lieutenants—G B S Simpson and H C Watson to Egeria, H P Douglas to Stock all reappointed on promotion Sept 30, M R Hill to Wildfire for Ariel in command, J R P Hawkeley to Wildfire for Sturgeon in command Oct 8

Lieutenants R N R—A A Philbricts a to Defiance for short torpedo course Oct 22, W J Matthews, G Duncan H M Perfect G H Bevan A F L Atwood and F W Roberts placed on the Supplementary List Oct 1

Lieutenants on Probation R N R—H G Philpott K Dixon I S Miles R Bellis and M G Philpott placed on the Supplementary List Oct 1

Sub Lieutenants—A E Ruxton to Wildfire for Oriel, F C Fisher to Wildfire for Sturgeon Oct 8

Sub Lieutenants R N R—H J T Grey to Diadem to complete twelve months' training Oct 6, S T Stephens N D Hodges and G J W Lewis placed on the Supplementary List Oct 1

Midshipmen—A R W Sartorius and C R Blane to Majestic, A N Goldsmith H T Walwyn and L D Fisher to Magnificent, M K Grant and H H de Burgh, to Prince George, F C G St Clair C E Cundall and E A Rushton to Mars, G R Livingstone S T H Wilton and A E H Ley to Hannibal, C St C Cameron to Jupiter, E C Kennedy to Resolution, A G Crauford and F C Harvey to Repulse, P R Thresher to Blake Oct 12, G L Parnell to Cleopatra Oct 3, J D N Burnett to Illustrious Oct 6, A T Blackwood to Raleigh, A G Muller and R de G Kenyon to Volage, C V Usborne to Cleopatra Oct 12, T B Scott to Jupiter, E A D Masterman to Resolution, R E Marcon to Blake, G F W Grayson W Cadman J M Willcocks and P H Gordon to Diadem Oct 19, E W Harbord and A Gilbert to Raleigh, S W B Green and A P Le C Faught to Volage, E L Grieve to Cleopatra, G C Pigon, to Champion Nov 2, C W Round Turner to Raleigh Oct 6, C S Ring to Diadem Oct 13

Engineers—J E Vibart to Royal Oak for Dragon, Oct 12, A E Stillcock to Royal Oak, Oct 12

Staff Surgeons—W Tait to Mars, Oct 6, W Spry to Impregnable, J W Slaughter B A, M B, to Cleopatra Oct 8

Surgeon—A H L Cox to Cambridge Oct 10

Chaplain—Rev J B Bourne, B A, to Prince George, Oct 7

Fleet Paymaster—J J A Sloan to Resolution Oct 6

Staff Paymaster—J Bramble to Repulse Oct 6

Chief Gunner—B J Blower to Vivid for Devastation

Gunners—W P English to Imperieuse for Icarus and to Icarus when recommissioned, Oct 4, H E Kent to Diadem, T, additional, temporary, Oct 5

Chief Boatswain in Charge—C Rogers to Severn for service at Batton as Chief Officer Oct 1

Boatswain—T Norman to Impregnable Oct 6

Carpenter—W H Tamlyn to Pembroke for Pegasus, Sept 30

COASTGUARD.

Chief Officer—W H Healy to Alexandria for service at Pendeen Cave, Sept 26

Admiralty, Oct 3—The Rev J B Bourne has been entered as a Chaplain in H M's Fleet

Oct 4—Asst Engr W W Bills has been promoted to the rank of Engineer in H M's Fleet

Oct 5—Royal Marine Light Infy—Lieut C W Browajohn has been permitted to resign his commission

Oct [illegible]—Probationary Sub Lieut R J Shee has been confirmed in the rank of Sub Lieutenant on the Supplementary List of H M's Fleet. Sub Lieut R J Shee has been promoted to the rank on the Supplementary List of H M's Fleet

Royal Naval Reserve—Senior Engr R Lowe has been placed on the Retired List of his rank at his own request

Oct 6—In accordance with the provisions of H M's Order in Council of Feb 22, 1870, Lieut A S Mills has been placed on the Retired List with permission to assume the rank of Commander. Lieut F E Poulter has been placed on the Retired List with the rank of Commander. Staff Paymr J M Bruce retired has been allowed to assume the title of Fleet Paymaster on the Retired List. Paymr C E G Johnston has been advanced to the rank of Staff Paymaster in Her Majesty's Fleet

Royal Marine Light Infy—Major E C L Congdon has been placed on half pay on appointment as Paymaster

Oct 7—Royal Naval Reserve—Lt A Griffin has been placed on the Retired List of his rank at his own request

Oct 8—In accordance with the provisions of H M's Order in Council of Feb 2 1870, Comm A F Balfour has been placed on the Retired List at his own request with the rank of Captain

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